Weekly Journal of Commerce.

PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

SEVERE BATTLE AT CEDAR CREEK.

SPLENDID VICTORY.

Forty-three Pieces of Artillery and many Prisoners Captured.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1864—10.45 A. M.

To Major General John A. Dix:

Another great battle was fought yesterday, at Cedar Creek, threatening at first a great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces under Gen. Sheridan, more splendid than any heretofore achieved. The battle was fought on the same day, 19th of the month, that witnessed Sheridan's victory in September.

What the numbers were opposed to Gen. Sheridan, are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor and success of the attack strongly indicate that a heavy reinforcement had been sent from Richmond, with the expectation of fulfilling Longstreet's boast to smash up Sheridan.

Longstreet was known to be in the Valley, and had assumed command of the rebel army, and confident hopes of an overwhelming disaster to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by the rebel adherents in Washington and Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—11.40 A. M.

The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek:

CEDAR CREEK, Va., Oct. 20—11.30 A.M.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

We have again been favored by a great victory, won from disaster by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 P. M. by a left half wheel of the whole line, with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing.

The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled and were pushed with vigor.

The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces.

This of course includes what were captured from our troops in the early morning.

At least sixteen hundred prisoners have been brought in, also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear guard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded, among them Col. Joseph Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Col. J. Howard Kitchen, commanding a brigade, wounded; Col. R. G. McKenzie, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field.

I cannot yet give exact details.

Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape and are coming in.

Ramseur, commanding a division in Early's army, died this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar Creek is expressed in the following despatch:—

CITY POINT, Oct. 20—8 o'clock, P.M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I had a salute of 100 guns from each of the armies here fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory. Turning what bid fair to be disaster into a Union victory stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him, "one of the ablest of generals."

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

The Medical Director reports that seven hundred and seventy slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field.

All the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now open to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1864.

Major General Dix:

The following official despatch has been received from General Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, Va., 4 P.M., Oct. 21st, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped and citizens the rout was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left.

Fourteen miles on the line of retreat the road and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by the flying rebels, and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture in early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men.

I am now sending to the War Department ten battle flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Emory, six from Wright. From all that I can learn, I think that Early's reinforcements were less than 15,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

General Stoneman reports the arrival at Martinsburg of 1,600 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. General Custer arrived this afternoon at Washington with ten rebel battle flags, displayed from the railroad engines.

E. M. STANTON.

Rebel News from Gen. Sheridan.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 22.

From the Valley.—Victory and Reverse in One Day.

A remarkable battle has been fought in the Shenandoah Valley. On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, our army attacked the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps of the enemy on Cedar Creek, about three miles out from Strasburg, carried their positions by storm, inflicting heavy loss in killed and wounded, capturing thirteen hundred prisoners, eighteen pieces of artillery, all their camp equipage, wagons, &c., and drove the remnant of the two demoralized commands to Middletown, about two miles beyond. Here the Sixth Corps of the enemy was intrenched, and Early determined to complete, if possible, his victorious work, now that the tide of battle seemed turned in his favor.

Such glorious results as the complete and unequivocal defeat of the main body of the enemy, and the capture literally of almost everything they had, might well have been dazzling after the season of defeat in which our arms had well nigh begun to droop. But there is work in a victory, and to this it was crowded heavily upon the energies of our men to render the first triumph of the day quite decisive. When our troops came before the breastworks of the enemy, near Middletown, they went forward with all the eagerness and enthusiasm with which it is possible for victory to inspire men; but they had done enough for the day—enough physically and morally, but neither they nor their officers knew it, and however much they may have been inspired by their triumph, they lacked, unfortunately, the inspiration that would warn them to go no further. They charged the enemy's works, but were repulsed. Nothing daunted they charged again, but were once more turned back. A third time they went full tilt against the foe and again they were repulsed. They began to find out too late, that they had been carried too far; it was evidently impossible for their jaded columns to push through that fresh and unexcited line. And when they withdrew, it was with that sort of despair that makes the heart sink. The enemy made a demonstration in pursuit, and they retreated from the field they had so gloriously won.

The enemy's cavalry alone pursued over Cedar Creek, their infantry remaining behind. All of the camp equipage captured on the creek in the morning was retaken by the enemy, and at Strasburg, the captured artillery becoming, by the demoralization of the drivers, mixed up in the street with some ten or twelve pieces of our own, the whole of it was abandoned. The prisoners we had taken, the most useless and unacceptable of our captures, were about all left to us as trophies of the morning. By night our army was in New Market,

wan with fatigue and perplexed and mortified by the results of the day's operations, but growing cheerful by degrees and sanguine of "better luck the next time."

Our loss in men was not heavy. In this there is some consolation in knowing that the enemy suffered by far the heavier. In the morning's operations the slaughter of the enemy is represented as having been very great.

Official despatches received yesterday state that General Early attacked Sheridan's camp on Cedar Creek before day on the 19th, and surprised and routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and drove the Sixth Corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off; but the enemy subsequently made a stand, and in turn attacked General Early, causing his line to give way. On the retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery. Our net loss was twenty-three pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than one thousand. Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry is reported to be badly demoralized. He did not pursue. His loss was very severe. General Ramseur was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

Longstreet in the Field Again.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, Oct. 19, 1864.—General Orders. No. 13.—The undersigned, with deep and grateful emotions, resumes command of his Army Corps.

Although separated from it since the first action of this eventful campaign, the history of your share in that campaign is not unknown to him.

He has marked with pride and pleasure the success which has attended your heroic efforts under the accomplished commander who has so worthily led you.

Soldiers, let us not go backward! Let the First Corps be always true to itself. We have in the past a brilliant, an unsurpassed record. Let our future eclipse it in our eagerness for glory, our love of country and our determination to beat the enemy.

(Signed) J. LONGSTREET, Lieut.-Gen.

FROM GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 21st.

Quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg during the past week, interrupted only by occasional picket firing, which was renewed on Thursday night, and kept up with spirit until daylight along the centre of the line.

Heavy firing was also heard in the direction of the James River; but the object of it was not known. The despatch announcing another Union victory in the Valley caused the most hearty rejoicing among our troops.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

An arrival from the Army of the Potomac reports that heavy firing was heard all Saturday night towards the James River, apparently from our gunboats.

The enemy shelled the working party at Dutch Gap most all day Saturday, but without effecting any damage.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE LITTLE BLUE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.

A despatch from General Curtis, dated Kansas City, at 6 o'clock last night, says:

I had been pressed all day, and this afternoon the enemy passed around my flank, when I gave him heavy blows for several hours. I have heard firing in the east, and just received a messenger from Gen. Pleasanton who is fighting on the other side.

Leavenworth papers of the 20th furnish the following:

General Blunt, with two thousand cavalry and four howitzers entered Lexington on Tuesday. On Wednesday Price attacked him with an overwhelming force, and, after a sharp fight, drove him from the city. Blunt fell back to the Little Blue, fighting desperately and retarding the advance of the enemy. On Thursday and Friday skirmishing continued between the Little and Big Blue. Something of an engagement seems to have occurred between the main forces of Price and Curtis, but the locality of the battle is not known, nor has anything been received at headquarters here since Curtis's despatch of last night. Blunt lost about 50 men in the fight of Wednesday.

Gen. Pleasanton is believed to be co-operating with Curtis and Rosecrans, and A. J. Smith is near by.

A fire at Cairo last night destroyed the house furnishing store of Harrel Bros., and one or two other buildings. Loss $25,000; insurance $8,000 or $10,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.

The fight yesterday between the Little Blue River and Independence was a very gallant affair. We fought Price's entire army for five hours. McLean's Colorado battery silenced the rebel guns.

Col. Hoyt made a gallant sabre charge with a battalion of the 15th Kansas. The 2d Colorado lost sixty killed and wounded. Among the former is Major Smith, commanding the regiment. Our total loss was over 400. We evacuated Independence, falling back to the Big Blue. The militia have arrived. This morning we hold the line of the Big Blue.

Gens. Curtis, Blunt and Deitzler were on the ground.

About ten this morning Col. Jennison, with the 15th Kansas and several guns, was attacked at Byron Ford by a heavy column of the enemy. At about two in the afternoon the rebels forced the ford, Jennison falling back towards Westport and the State line. Col Moonlight went to his assistance. Both commands got separated from the main force. A portion of the Kansas militia fought near Pickrow's mills, but were compelled to retreat, and, falling back to Shawneetown, the main body of the militia marched to Kansas City, where their headquarters now are. They occupy intrenchments and are in good spirits.

Cols. Jennison, Moonlight and Major Hart, with Gen. Curtis' body guard, fought the enemy until some time after dark, driving them four miles over an open prairie.

Our loss was inconsiderable, that of the rebels more than 400. We captured 150 stand of arms, and took prisoner the rebel Captain Van Valkenburg, brother to the New York Congressman.

Jennison and Moonlight are at the State line. Price is at Wagon Farm moving rapidly in three columns at sundown.

A message has been received from Gen. Pleasanton stating that he was pressing Price with twenty thousand men; he had fought them on the field of yesterday, drove them from Independence, and was pursuing them sharply. Price is heading for Kansas, and may cross the State line in his retreat. We move to Olathe soon. Our rear had a sharp skirmish with the rebels at the Big Blue this evening, capturing fourteen and killing one.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.

A general battle has been fought and a victory won. Price's whole army is reported retreating rapidly south. Our cavalry is in hot pursuit, altogether, with Pleasanton's force, numbering 1,500 men only. The enemy may strike Fort Scott, but will be too closely followed to do much damage. Pleasanton closed yesterday's battle at Independence by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery. This morning our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City on the Westport road. Skirmishing continued several hours, when the whole force advanced and heavy fighting ensued.

The enemy rapidly fell back and formed a new line a mile and a half from the first position. An artillery engagement succeeded, our infantry meanwhile slowly advancing. Fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back.

Pleasanton then came in on our left and a grand charge followed, resulting in the total rout of the enemy.

When our informant left the front our whole cavalry was in vigorous pursuit, the infantry following them.

Gen. Blunt had command of the volunteer force on the left and Gen. Deitzler that in the centre, composed of militia, who behaved gallantly.

The 2d Colorado volunteers, Col. Ford, in the thickest of the fight, made several brilliant charges.

Gen. Deitzler, Gov. Kearney and Gen. Curtis were constantly with the advance. Our loss was not heavy; that of the rebels, from the number of dead and wounded left on the field, must have been very great.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.

The dead bodies of Major Wilson, 3d Missouri militia, and six of his men, captured by the rebels at Pilot Knob, and given up to a guerrilla band for execution for the alleged killing of some rebels in Arkansas last summer, were found in Franklin County yesterday. Wilson's body had several holes in it. A rebel major and six privates now in Alton prison as hostages for Wilson and his men, will doubtless be shot in retaliation.

There is nothing later from Price. Headquarters here have no confirmation of the capture of three cannon at Independence and the routing of the rebel army.

General Rosecrans's depot of supplies at Warrensburg is garrisoned by a division of the 17th army corps under Col. Moore, of the 33d Illinois.

FROM ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.

Late advices from Little Rock, Ark., state that Gen. Magruder has left Camden, and is rapidly marching towards the Red River.

Only about 2,000 rebels are left between Saline River and Camden.

Gen. Herron is at Little Rock on an inspecting tour through Gen. Canby's Department.

Great activity prevails in military matters, indicating a movement to intercept Gen. Price.

All soldiers suffering from chronic diseases are being sent North on sixty days' furlough. Nearly 500 have already been sent North.

PRICE'S GREAT RAID.—A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ON BOARD STEAMER ZEPHYR, MISSOURI RIVER, Oct. 13.

It so happens that I can just now take a bird's-eye view of that whole campaign. There are on board this boat a number of officers of Gen. Mower's command, who followed up Gen. Price from the Arkansas line to within forty miles of Pilot Knob, and, having been at the latter place myself, and being enabled to say *pars quorum fui*, I can speak by the card of things happening between there and Potosi; while of the transactions from the latter place to the tapping of the Pacific Railroad, I have received many accounts from the escaped prisoners and refugees. From Franklin nearly to the Gasconade I saw with my own eyes the sad results, and heard with my own ears the details of the pillaging raid. Many of these details I have already given your readers, but upon glancing back at what I have written, I doubt at least that I have not painted Sterling Price's crimes in sufficiently strong colors. I say the crimes of Sterling Price, for he must father all the outrages committed, even by the bushwhackers and guerrillas that follow in his track, and whom he affects to own.

THE OBJECT OF THE RAID.

Putting together all the evidence I can collect, and carefully weighing it, I come to the conclusion that the sole object of the expedition was that of plunder. I cannot now think that Price had any intention of occupying Jefferson City, though I do think he intended to capture and sack that place. All the formality that the bogus Governor Reynolds desired to go through with there could have been finished in twenty-four hours. He could have convened a legislature, elected Senators, and done a deal of heavy business in that way, without delaying or disarranging the general plan of the raid.

THE NATURE OF THE PLUNDER TAKEN.

I might give many reasons for maintaining my opinion that this expedition was one for plunder, but I think that as the smoke clears away and the facts become known, this view will generally obtain. I must, however, speak particularly, in further confirmation of my theory, of the nature of the plunder gathered by this thieving band. The principal articles demanded upon entering a house, were clothing, bedding, linen, hats, boots, &c. Money, of course, was always demanded. But women's clothing, as well as children's, and all kinds of jewelry and ladies' finery, was also taken in immense quantities. In all these matters the invaders were systematic. The articles most needed in camp life (besides clothing) such as cooking utensils, and other things which they seemed to lack, were less cared for than things for which they could have no earthly use in camp.

MISSOURI STRIPPED TO SUPPLY ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Now, all this seems to indicate clearly that Price intended *to re-furnish and restock the naked and famished rebel population in his trans-Mississippi domain, out of the comfortable homes and teeming granaries of Missouri.* The season he chose was the right one for his purpose. The harvests were over, the oats were threshed, much of the wheat and other products had been sold, and the farmers were many of them flush with greenbacks. Out of all this plenty, Price and his robbers have made a heavy scoop, which will, if emptied into the laps of rebel Arkansas and Texas, wonderfully enrich them.

THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF THE PLUNDER BAGGED.

The horses and other things they have stolen, besides coats, hats, shoes, shirts, watches, knives, &c., for themselves; dresses, bonnets, cloaks, hose, hoops, gloves, laces, ribbons, and other articles of use and ornament for their wives and daughters, and clothes and even playthings for the children. The stock of dry goods they have taken from the stores they have plundered must amount to several hundred thousand dollars, if they do not reach millions. Franklin County alone must have suffered, in the matter of merchandise, at least fifty thousand dollars. It is estimated that two thousand horses have been taken out of Franklin County, and every house on a route of nearly forty miles through the county has been robbed, two-thirds of them stripped of every article of household goods. That county being but a specimen of the others some idea can be formed of the extent of the plunder which Price has with him in his train of a thousand wagons.

THE MILITIA—ITS DUTY.

The enrolled Missouri militia was in a partially disorganized condition, at least in this section of Missouri, when the news came of Price's invasion. It had to be rallied and re-organized, and was not ready to offer such efficient resistance to the invaders as a disciplined militia force ought to be able to do.

Large numbers of the militia, or of citizens subject to militia duty, were taken prisoners by Price, and paroled "not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy." Many of the citizens captured, who were supposed to have been conscripted, were kept long enough to exhaust them by weariness and hunger, and then offered the alternative of going into the Confederate service, or giving their parole not to enter the Federal service. This point has been an effective one for Price. He has thus disarmed thousands of those who might have been in arms to meet him in another invasion of the State.

EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Dick Taylor near with a large Rebel Force.

Forrest Reported at Bolivar.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 19th inst says:—

The excitement has sprung up here anew and the militia are again called out, in consequence of a large rebel force under Dick Taylor being near the city, with the avowed intention of taking it.

Forrest is reported to have passed up to Bolivar with a strong force.

P. M.—Memphis dates of the 20th state that quiet has been restored in that city.

The steamer Darling, from Memphis, has passed here with 160 bales cotton for Cincinnati.

Major General Dana has assumed command of the 16th army corps. His district includes West Tennessee and Vicksburg. His headquarters are at Vicksburg.

FORREST CROSSING TENNESSEE RIVER BELOW FLORENCE, ALA.—GUERRILLA DEPREDATIONS, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.

The Journal says, the rebel General Lyon has 500 men under his command, and that his move to the south side of the Cumberland River is supposed to indicate an attempt to strike the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near Charlotte.

Four regiments of rebels are reported at Centreville, Hickman County, but to whose command they belong is unknown.

Scouts report Forrest again crossing the Tennessee River below Florence, Ala.

A force of four hundred rebels was at Owensboro on Friday.

A guerrilla leader, calling himself Col. Chenoweth, was in Henderson, Ky., on Friday. His band committed but few depredations.

It is thought that the several outlaw bands scattered along the Ohio River, between the mouth of Salt River and Evansville, will number two thousand.

FORREST CONCENTRATING AT JACKSON.

CAIRO, Oct. 25.

Memphis papers of the 22d say that the rebel Forrest is concentrating a large force at Jackson, Tennessee, and that a merciless conscription is being enforced in the country adjacent to Memphis.

Col. Hoge's command, defeated at Eastport, has returned to Memphis. It is stated that Hoge is not to blame for the disaster, as he simply obeyed orders.

From Northern Georgia.

Gen. Sherman Still Pressing Hood.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.

The Commercial's Nashville despatch says Sherman is at Gaylesville, near Coosa River, pressing Hood, who is retreating toward Gadsden. Hood will be compelled either to move North to the Tennessee River, or South to Jacksonville. His army is reported to be destitute of shoes and food. The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be completed by Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

The bulletin has the following special despatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 25.

Advices received here announce the capture of Captain McManis, of the 15th Pennsylvania Regiment, a citizen of Reading, and of Capt. Hell, of the 18th. Pennsylvania Regiment, while on the way from the front to this place. Both are excellent officers.

Yesterday a party of a thousand prisoners came in from Atlanta, where they have been since the taking of that place.

BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS TO HIS NEW ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1864.

The following address of Beauregard, on assuming command of the Army of the West, has been received at the War Department:

GAYLESVILLE, Ala., Oct. 24, 1864.
via ROME, Ga., Oct. 25.

Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST, Oct. 17, 1864.

In assuming command, at this critical juncture, of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections for their generous support and confidence. In assigning me to this responsible position the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support. The executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause. The noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve. The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired by these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the women of my country to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds Atlanta. He can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and the surrounding States to speak the word and the work is done. We have abundant provisions. There are men enough in the country liable to and able for service to accomplish this result. To all such I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it that none remain who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour. To those soldiers, if any, who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle field, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal, within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted. My appeal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with good heart to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen,—Respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence the enemy shall be driven from your soil. The security of your wives and daughters from the insults and outrages of a brutal foe shall be established soon, and be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism summon us to the field. We cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond. Full of hope and confidence I come to join in your struggles, sharing your privations, and with our brave and true men to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

The War in Vermont.

Robbery of 3 Banks—5 Men Shot.

Capture of a Portion of the Raiders.

Recovery of $150,000.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 19.

An invasion of this town took place to-day. Some twenty or twenty-five armed desperadoes, supposed to be in the rebel employ, from Canada, made an assault on the several banks about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The National Bank was robbed of $50,000, mostly in bills. The St. Albans Bank was robbed of between $70,000 and $80,000, and the Franklin County Bank of a considerable amount. Some 20 horses were also seized by the desperadoes and carried off. Several citizens who resisted were deliberately shot. Two were wounded seriously, and it is feared fatally, E. J. Morrison, a contractor, and C. H. Huntington, a jeweler.

Several others are reported slightly injured. The raiders threatened to burn the town, and left in the direction of Canada. A large party of armed citizens have gone in pursuit.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.

Twelve of the St. Albans, Vt., raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Johns, has disclosed the entire plot. He states that the raid was conducted by a captain in the Confederate service, commissioned for that purpose.

There were twenty three persons concerned, and the amount stolen from the banks was $223,000.

The Governor of Vermont has commissioned able counsel who will take out the necessary extradition papers for those captured and forward them to St. Johns.

We have just received the following letter from Lieut. Bennett Young, commanding the party of raiders on St. Albans:—

FRELIGHSBURG, C.E., Oct. 21.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Through the columns of your journal, I wish to make some statement to the people of Canada regarding the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, in retaliation for the recent outrages committed in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States.

I am a commissioned officer of the provisional army of the Confederate States, and have violated no laws of Canada.

I do not wish my name coupled with the epithets now applied, without a knowledge on the part of the people of Canada as to who we are and what caused our action.

I wish also to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken.

I was seized on Canadian soil by American citizens with arms in their hands and violently searched. My pocketbook was taken from me, and I was started towards the United States. I reached out my hands and caught the reins of my horse, when three pistols were leveled at my head, with threats to shoot the d—n scoundrel dead if he moved.

Some Canadian citizens then spoke up, and the Americans, seeing the bailiff, started with me towards him, two of them holding arms in their hands.

These statements can be proved by Canadian citizens.

The Americans came into this place and even beyond it, brandishing guns and threatening to kill some of us, even after we were in the hands of the English authorities.

Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten that the people of Canada are not in the midst of war and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his infamy.

I am not afraid to go before the Courts of Canada, and when the affair is investigated, I am satisfied that the citizens of Vermont and not my party will be found to be the violators of Canadian and English law.

Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and award to those American citizens doing aroused duty in Canada the just merit of their transgression.

Hoping you will give this a publication, I remain, yours respectfully,

BENNETT H. YOUNG, Lieutenant Provisional Army, Confederate States of America.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 23.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 24.—The following are the names of the rebel raiders taken at Hazelord, and now in jail at St. Johns, Canada East:—James McGrirly, James Doty, Geo. Williams, *alias* Scott, Samuel Greigg, D. Moore, Caleb Wallace, J. Selskey, E. P. Bruce, T. B. Cullen, Marcus Spence, Squire Teris, Bennett H. Young, Chas. M. Swager.

All is now quiet here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by President Lincoln.

A Day of Thanksgiving Appointed for the Last Thursday in November.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

The following proclamation was promulgated this afternoon:—

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the rivers and seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war, into which we have been brought by our adherence, as a nation, to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe, and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and applications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

THE DRAFT—LETTER FROM PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL FRY.

Provost Marshal General Fry, in a letter to the [illegible] that credit will be allowed [illegible] Persons who are drawn [illegible] considered by the law officers of the government, nor by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, as "obtained" in the meaning of the law. They will not, therefore, be credited unless they shall be subsequently arrested and held to service.

In view of this decision some of our prominent citizens have taken measures to discover the whereabouts of those who have failed to report, offering a reward of fifty dollars for every such drafted man who may be caught and held to service.

According to General Fry's communication it would appear that citizens are held responsible for drafted absentees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to all postmasters in the State of New York:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 22.

SIR,—To insure to the soldiers of New York the right of voting by proxy at the approaching election, under the law of your State, you are directed to use the utmost diligence in delivering the envelopes containing the ballots to the person addressed, and if not called for on the day of receipt, you will, in each case, notify the person addressed by a note left at his place of residence, requesting him to call for the same without delay.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

CAPTURE OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNER NANDO.

Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department, the capture of the steamer Nando, a blockade runner of 600 tons. Her cargo consisted of 550 bales of cotton. The capture was made by the U. S. steamer Fort Jackson.

REPORTED BLOWING UP OF THE U. S. STEAMER NIPHON.

The Richmond papers of the 17th published an account of the blowing up and sinking of the U.S. steamer Niphon. Admiral Porter to-day telegraphed to the Navy Department that he had received letters from officers on board the Niphon, dated 18th, so the publication is undoubtedly untrue.

TRIAL OF THE MERCHANTS RECENTLY ARRESTED.

The trial of Messrs. Johnson & Sutton, dry goods merchants of this city, arrested several days ago, charged with selling goods to the blockade runners, was resumed to-day. The prosecution having been closed, the counsel for the defence produced witnesses to-day who testified to the loyalty of the firm. The trial will continue several days, and will be followed by the other firms arrested in this city and Baltimore.

CAPTURE OF A DESPATCH BEARER.

John A. Washington, one of Mosby's despatch bearers, was captured near Rectortown, Va., on Saturday. A number of despatches are said to have been found on him when captured.

CAPTURE OF TWO OF MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

Mosby's and White's gangs of guerrillas are again hovering around in Fairfax, Loudon, and the adjoining counties. Yesterday a number of Mosby's scouts made their appearance in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, about eighteen miles from this city. Two of them were captured and brought in.

GENERAL CUSTER

Has been promoted to be a Major General in consideration of his brilliant services in the valley. This was announced to Gen. Custer at the War Department today during the presentation of the flags captured by Sheridan's forces in their late victory at Cedar Creek, and was received with loud applause by the large crowd assembled to witness the presentation.

GENERAL RICKETTS

Is reported to be in a very low condition to-day. The ball, which entered his right breast and passed through his lungs, was extracted this morning from near the shoulder blade. His right arm is much inflamed, and it is feared that internal bleeding has commenced, caused by the cutting of an artery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE TRIAL AGAINST THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Satisfactory explanations having been made, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the discontinuance of the suits commenced against the express companies for omitting to stamp receipts.

A DESERTER SHOT!

A soldier named Lynch, of the 63d New York, was shot on Friday for desertion. He had been once pardoned for a like offence.

CAPTURE OF TWO REBEL OFFICERS.

Two men were captured on Saturday in the vicinity of Warrenton by Capt. McPherson, 16th New York, who represented themselves as Lieut. H. B. Turner, aid to Gen. Lee, and Capt. D. H. Magulre, of the 6th Virginia cavalry, but it is believed he is Capt. Chapman, of Mosby's guerrillas.

THE MONEY ORDER POSTAL SYSTEM.

It is understood that the money order postal system will certainly go in operation on the 1st of the month.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL OF JOHNSTON AND SUTTON.

The trial of Johnston and Sutton, contrabandists, was concluded this afternoon. The Judge Advocate, in his address, stated that the firm had made a fortune by fraudulent practices and should be severely punished. The decision is not yet known. The case of Hamilton, Easter & Co., of Baltimore, comes up tomorrow.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.

A daring reconnoissance took place on the 18th. A despatch boat having on board several army officers, including Granger's Adjutant General, proceeded through the obstructions in the channel and torpedoes in within three miles of Mobile, and steamed up about daylight. Not the least hostile demonstration was made by the rebels. On the 8th a gunboat was reconnoitering on the bank of Mobile, opposite Navy Cove, when a battery of flying artillery suddenly opened fire. Three shots were planted fairly in the gunboat, but not much damage was done, and the rebels left before a response could be given. Gen. Granger has gone to Pensacola. Gen. Asboth has returned from his expedition to Marianna to Pensacola, wounded in three places. He succeeded in capturing and destroying great quantities of rebel stores. Gen. Baily, commanding Fort Moore, is here.

Admiral Farragut, it is rumored in the fleet, is to go to Wilmington or Charleston. No business at all is doing here, owing to extremely severe regulations of Gen. Canby. Boats cannot even land at government plantations on the river to take on sugar, cotton, or produce of any kind. If there is not a change our markets will be ruined.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16th, via Cairo, Oct. 22d.

The steamer Suwn Nada from New York, and Alliance from Brazos Santiago, arrived yesterday.

The Alliance brings intelligence that Cortinas surrendered his forces, &c., to the Imperialists and accepted a brigadier general's commission in Maximilian's army. Mejia commands at Matamoras. The Alliance brought five refugees from Mexico. They wrote very complimentary letters to Col. Day, commanding United States forces at Brazos.

Gen. Drayton has superceded Gen. Ford at Brownsville in command of the rebels.

The iron-clad Lafayette was fired upon by musketry by guerrillas at Ratcliffe's Point, ten miles above Morganza, on the 30th. No damage was done. The guerrillas dispersed when a few shell had been fired.

There have been frequent raids on the east bank of the Mississippi. The rebels endeavored to cross 2,000 head of cattle to the West side to prevent capture. One hundred and fifty head stuck in the mud. The gunboat Fort Hindman gobbled half of them up.

The expedition under Col. McEign was sent to Jackson Point, 15 miles from Fort Adams, to prevent the passage of more stock.

Cotton and molasses nothing doing; middling cotton $1.25.

The trade restrictions continue so that nothing can come in. Gen. Hurlburt has received an order regulating payment for plantation labor.

The steamer Arthur, from New Orleans on the 16th inst., with 63 bales of cotton, 1,000 bbls. of coffee, and 1,000 bbls. of pork, consigned to the quartermaster at this post, has arrived.

The New Orleans cotton market was very quiet. No private sales were being made. A small amount of low middling brought $1.27½@1.30 at auction.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE CONFIRMED.

Her Passengers were Landed at Bermuda and the Steamer Burned.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 21.

The brigantine Mathilde, arrived yesterday from Bermuda, reports that on the 7th, while on the passage from Bermuda to Halifax, was ordered to heave to by a steamer, which afterwards proved to be the captured steamer Roanoke. Ninety-five passengers and the crew, including six women, were put on his vessel, and carried to Bermuda, where he landed them on Saturday.

The following is a statement of the capture of the steamship Roanoke, bound from Havana to New York, by Braine, and his associates, as gleaned by Captain Pauper, of the brigantine Mathilde, from Captain Drew:—

The Roanoke left Havana for New York on her regular day, and proceeded on her course till evening in the usual manner, without anything remarkable occurring.

Captain Drew retired to his cabin about 10 o'clock P. M. At that time a number of passengers were assembled singing.

Suddenly several men armed with revolvers entered his cabin, and, in a moment, he found himself handcuffed.

Others of the party meanwhile adopted similar measures in other parts of the ship, and in a few minutes she was completely in possession of the captors.

Only two shots were fired. One took effect on the carpenter of the Roanoke, who, offering resistance was shot dead.

The captors having gained possession at once shaped the course of the vessel for Bermuda. On arriving off the island they did not attempt to enter the harbor, but waited for a passing vessel by which they could get rid of the crew and passengers. There were fifty of the former and thirty of the latter, mostly Spanish. The Roanoke had but little freight, but she had forty to fifty thousand dollars, partly in specie and partly in paper, on board. She also had but very little coal on board when the transfer took place.

After the Mathilde reached Bermuda with her passengers, a party from the Roanoke arrived there in boats, the latter vessel having been set on fire and burned.

Arrest of the Pirate Braine.—Bail Refused.

HALIFAX, October, 24.

The steam gunboat Jason, from Bermuda, 17th inst., has arrived here.

She reports that the pirate Braine and his associates, who captured and burned the steamship Roanoke were on trial, and the Court had refused to bail them.

The yellow fever was abating at Bermuda.

Arrival of Blockade Runners—The Pirates Tallahassee and Edith at Sea—Further Particulars of the Capture of the Roanoke—Liberation of Braine and his Assistants.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25.

The steamer Mavrocordatos arrived here last night, seven days from Bermuda, with the passengers of the captured steamer Roanoke. We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Burdon, a passenger, for the following additional particulars:—After the Roanoke left Havana, her engines were stopped to receive passengers approaching in boats, who afterwards proved to be confederates under Capt. Braine and Lieut. Parr, of Chesapeake notoriety. After the capture, Braine proposed to Capt. Drew, to bond the vessel for $50,000 in gold, payable at Bermuda, Braine to keep the cargo. Capt. Drew of course refused to accede to this. The Roanoke arrived off Bermuda on Thursday night, quite out of coal. She received a little from a vessel. Nothing special happened until Friday, when her passengers were taken off by the Mathilde. The Roanoke had a valuable cargo of bale tobacco, segars and sugar.

Braine and his associates were all liberated.

Capt. Drew and his crew left for New York in schr Bound, on the 7th inst.

By the steamer Mavrocordatos we learn that the blockade runner Little Hattie had arrived at Bermuda with 600 bales of cotton, and that the Hope with 1,600 bales, and the Falcon with 700 bales, arrived at Nassau, all from Wilmington.

The Mavrocordatos also reports that the pirates Tallahassee and Edith left Wilmington on the same night with the Little Hattie for a raid.

The Colonel Lamb, steel plated blockade runner, sailed from Halifax this evening.

RUMORED RAID INTO BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.

It is again rumored that parties in Canada intend making a raid on this city.

It is understood that this news has been officially received here.

— An important act has just taken place in Spain with reference to the freedom of the press. The Queen has granted an amnesty to press offences, and has stopped all pending prosecutions.

— Yale College has lately received large and valuable additions to its collection of coins, which now numbers about 5,000 specimens.

— Mr. O. P. Jackson, who was formerly one of the proprietors of the Providence Press, has been captured by guerrillas. He was in charge of a plantation not far from Vicksburg.

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NEW YORK, [illegible] 27, 1864.

DISUNION.—It is utterly impossible for any thoughtful man to study the history of the party now supporting Abraham Lincoln and doubt that it is in imminent danger of becoming, if it is not already, a DISUNION party. We do not make this [illegible] mere political effect without regard to truth. We have again and again proved the statement, and we repeat it as men who are sensible of the condition of the country, of its danger, of the vast responsibilities now resting on every citizen.

Let us look again at some of the evidence. As recently as the 18th of March, 1863, Mr. Horace Greeley (first Republican elector in New York on their present ticket) published a letter addressed to Thurlow Weed. These two gentlemen are to-day working hand in hand for Mr. Lincoln's re election. We make some extracts from this letter.

III. Mr. Weed had charged me with inviting the cotton States to secede. I indignantly repelled the accusation. He now parades in support of it brief extracts from various articles from my pen; written during the period which separated Mr. Lincoln's election from his inauguration, wherein I said that,

"If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace."

I reiterate every word of this, as I have often reiterated it, with regard to the Pacific States and Territories. Let them present themselves at Washington next winter—next year—any time—saying:—"We have deliberately canvassed the matter, and very generally arrived at the conclusion that we can do better in a confederacy of our own than by remaining in the Union," and my response to them shall be, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace!"

For I am one of those old-fashioned persons who cherish principles despite their obvious inconvenience; and one of my principles is that so clearly enunciated by Jefferson in our immortal Declaration of Independence: Governments derive "their *just* powers FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED." Hence my steadfast hostility to Slavery, to Aggressive War, and to every form of Despotism. I do not admit the right of Nantucket, of Staten Island, or of South Carolina to become independent with a view of enriching itself by harboring and protecting smugglers across our lines; but I do insist that a people possessing within themselves the elements of an independent national existence have a right to have such institutions and enter into such relations with other political communities as they may deem most conducive to their own well being. If this be not so, then Washington, Franklin, Hancock, Jefferson, &c., in declaring and achieving our separation from Great Britain, were not deserving patriots, but perjured traitors. I meant to say to the South in 1860–'61: "Be patient; take time; give us of the North a fair hearing before your people; and then, if a clear majority of them decide for secession, we will hold a National Convention and let you go in peace." I no more *invited* them to leave us than I now invite those of California and Oregon to do so; I held the language which seemed to me most likely to *prevent* secession, by depriving the disunion conspirators of all pretext for arousing popular passion by representing the North as daring them to secede, and threatening them with military subjugation in case they should venture to do so.

To my mind, the "screechy" Unionism of the free States throughout the last twenty years—the popular representations of the Union as the essential basis of all our commercial and industrial prosperity—have given powerful support to the Southern Disunionists.

Certainly we might repeat, if we were in the habit of using such language, the words of Mr. Greeley and say that he is an original disunionist, or else he is what he says Washington and Jefferson were if they were not disunionists. Mr. Greeley has always been a very frank man. We have never had occasion to suspect him of hypocrisy in the utterance of such sentiments as these. We do not attribute to him any of the occasional spasmodic attempts to express love for the Union in the *Tribune*. That paper has been a steady enemy of the Union. Here are its sentiments, expressed long after the war for the Union had assumed magnitude which astonished the world.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 28, 1862.

Speaking for ourselves [illegible] existence by them menaces and Northern concessions, *we have no regrets*, and NO WISH FOR ITS RECONSTRUCTION. Who wants any Union which can only be preserved by systematic wrong and organized political blunders? *Who wants any Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacker Fourth of July orations withal?* Who wants to see repeated in the next quarter of a century, the trials, torments, insults, and embarrassments to which we have already been subjected? and, especially, this continually impending and always convenient threat of treason, whenever an obnoxious policy is to be forced, in the interest of slavery, upon us—who wants to see this restored to its old and magical potency—intimidating the weak, over-persuading the peaceful, seducing the honest and the honorable, making mere hostlesh jumble of our Christianity, and mere temporary subterfuge of our laws? Who wants a Union to be maintained only at the capricious will of a South Carolina aristocracy—a Union which we are bound to respect, but which slaveholders are chartered to disregard at sovereign pleasure?—Union, that the man-owning oligarchy may crawl comfortably along in the fat slime of its indolence and injustice, while we keep watch and ward with obsequious fidelity, over its lazy interests, and submit without a murmur to its whimsicalities, or selfishness, or passion?

If by chance, in ancient times, the criminal felt the loathsome corpse which justice had tied upon his shoulders, slipping off—he did not, we fancy, cry out, "O wretched man that I am—who will fasten me again to the body of this death?" If we are, *in the Providence of God, to be* DELIVERED FROM UNNATURAL ALLIANCES—if the January of slavery, rimed all over with frosty feudality, is no longer to chill by *unnatural embraces* the May of human hope, who is there weak or wicked enough to forbid the *righteous divorce?*

We quote the *Tribune* first, because it is a conceded fact that Abraham Lincoln, judged by his letter to Horace Greeley, and by his general course, is more decidedly influenced by the *Tribune* than by any other paper. He tried hard to resist its demands for radical action, but was compelled to submit at last.

We pass on one step in the evidence. In March 1862, two months after the above article was published, a meeting was called in New York by sundry gentlemen. This call declared in substance that the Union was already dissolved, and that the war was to be prosecuted to recover "the territory heretofore occupied by certain States, recently overturned and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union" and stated its object to be to declare against the restoration of the Union with slavery existing in it. Here is a list of signers of the call.

Wm. Cullen Bryant,	Parke Godwin,
Horace Greeley,	Charles Gould,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Robert L. Darragh,
J. W. Edmonds,	William Goodell,
Edgar Ketchum,	Rev. S. R. Davis,
Charles E. Broce,	Dexter Fairbank,
Rev. E. Thomson,	Rev. Mansfield French,
A. W. Morgan,	David Mage,
Andrew Bowdin,	Cephas Brainerd,
Dr. R. T. Hallock,	John T. Wilson,
Sigismund Lasar,	James Freeland,
Richard Warren,	Charles Butler,
Edward Gilbert,	Peter Cooper,
Charles T. Rodgers,	Rev. J. R. W. Sloane,
Erastus D. Culver,	Samuel Wilde,
George B. Cheever, D D,	H. A. Hart, M. D.,
Wm. C. Russell,	Rev. Nathan Brown,
S. S. Jocelyn,	Adon Smith,
Theodore Tilton,	Rev. John Dorr,
James Wiggins,	Thomas L. Thornell,
Alexander Wilder,	Oliver Johnson,
George Wm. Curtis.	James McKaye,

To this call Mr. Montgomery Blair, then a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, wrote a reply. The meeting was held in Cooper Institute. A few days ago this same Mr. Blair made a speech in the same room, surrounded by the same men, to whom he has gone over body and soul. He is one of them. They of course, will accept his judgment of our motives and designs. Here is what he said to them:

I do not concur in the proposition * * on which the call is based. This is in substance what the Confederates themselves claim, and the fact that *secession* [illegible] *by the authors of this call*, forms a difference [illegible] make it more constitutional, or prevent them from being [illegible] AIDERS AND ABETTORS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

It is a melancholy feature of the times to see a public man like Mr. Blair lending himself to the accomplishment of the disunion he then professed [illegible] same views they then hold. He was presented to the audience the other night with flattering words of praise, by the same Mr. W. C. Noyes whom he had pronounced *an aider and abettor of the Con*[*federates*]. If shame could reach his [illegible] with a blush it ought to have suffused it then. And the truth is of the highest importance that he and all the immediate allies of Mr. Lincoln are now giving all their force to the accomplishment of disunion. He cannot even attempt an explanation of this disgraceful state of things. The very doctrine of that meeting in 1862 was forced on Mr. Lincoln, and he adopted it, and is acting on it in his attempt to regard the "States as overturned and subverted," and his plan of establishing new State governments.

The Chicago *Tribune* is the leading Republican paper in the Northwest. That paper expresses the sentiments of the Republicans of Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's own State. On the 16th August, 1862, that paper said,

What means this talk about restoring the Union as it was? There can be no Union as it was until the confiscation act is erased from the statutes; that's certain. THE UNION AS IT WAS WILL NEVER BLESS THE VISION OF ANY PRO-SLAVERY FANATIC OR SECESSION SYMPATHIZER, AND IT NEVER OUGHT TO. IT IS A THING OF THE PAST, HATED OF EVERY PATRIOT, AND DESTINED NEVER TO CURSE AN HONEST PEOPLE, OR BLOT THE PAGES OF HISTORY.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, a shining light of the Republican clergy, in a speech in New York, Sept. 17, 1861, said:

Much as I have loved, in my old Federal education, the Union, I would rather go back and live upon the shores of the Merrimac and in the single State of Massachusetts, than I would form a Union again with the South with the cancer of slavery in its bosom. And I would rather that this whole warfare should result in the utter extinction of the whole Confederacy, and send us back to our elements to combine upon our elective affinities of righteousness and unrighteousness, than I would, at the sacrifice of this principle, gain the glory of one great majestic people.

The Essex County Abolition Society, in Massachusetts, on the 15th June, 1862, enunciated these sentiments:

1. *Resolved*, That, as Abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No Union with Slave holders." No support of any administration or government, that permits slavery on any portion of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.

2. *Resolved*, That the war as hitherto prosecuted is *but a wanton waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of life, and, worse than all, of conscience and character, to preserve and perpetuate a Union and Constitution which should never have existed, and which by all the laws of justice and humanity should in their present form, be at once and forever overthrown.*

In the Connecticut Legislature last year the sentiments of the immense Republican majority were expressed by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Danbury. He said:

It is a debatable question whether the Constitution as it is ought to be preserved. It is a debatable question if the Union as it was ought to be restored. I had rather lie down in my tracks to-day and die than see any restoration of the Union as it was.

Let no one say that these were not the sentiments of the Republican majority in that Legislature. They did not censure the man, but they applauded him. They could vote to remove the portrait of Thomas H. Seymour from their walls because [illegible] they never dreamed of removing a man from their assembly who openly declared that the war ought not, and as far as he was concerned should not be permitted, to save the Union.

The Boston *Commonwealth*, Senator Sumner's organ, says of the Union:

That unity was crime, that peace worse than war. May the tongue be withered ere it is answered, that prays for a restoration of that old state of things from which God in his mercy seems to have rescued us.

The Syracuse *Journal*, a strong Republican paper, says:

It is true the Republican leaders and the Republican masses would prefer a peaceful separation to the bringing back of the seceded States as slave States.

A meeting in Worcester, Mass., in 1857, held by men every one of whom is now a prominent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, and every one of whom holds the same sentiments to-day as then (we defy contradiction even from the colonel of a negro regiment who presided at the meeting), adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion, but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it; *and this war we meet to begin.*

Resolved, That henceforward, instead of regarding it as an objection to any system of policy that will lead to the separation of the States, *we will proclaim that to be the highest of all recommendations, and the greatest proof of statesmanship*; and we will support, politically or otherwise, such men and measures as appear to tend most to this result.

Resolved, That this convention recommends, as the first step toward the accomplishment of this object, the organization, in each of the States, *of a political party outside of the present Constitution and Union*—a party whose candidates shall be publicly pledged, in the event of their election, to ignore the Federal Government, to refuse an oath to its Constitution, *and to make their respective States free and independent communities.*

The following petition was presented to the Senate of the United States. It was circulated with the *nota bene* attached:

To the Senate and House of the United States:

The undersigned citizens and inhabitants of ——, respectfully submit to Congress that, in the nature of things, antagonistic institutions can never unite.

That an experience of more than three score years has demonstrated that there can be no real Union between the North and the South. We therefore believe that the time has come for a new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we earnestly request Congress, at its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable dissolution of the existing Union as the exigencies of the case require, leaving the South to depend upon her own resources, and to take all the responsibility in the maintenance of her existing slave system, and the North to organize an independent government in accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man.

N. B.—The person to whom this document is submitted is earnestly requested to circulate it for the signature of men and women, and see that it is speedily sent to either Senators Wade, Wilson, Hale, Seward, or to any other suitable Representative in Congress.

Wade, Wilson and Hale are still United States Senators, and Seward is the President's "premier." All of them are distinguished leaders of the present "unconditional-Union-loyal" party.

Rev. Mr. Conway, a distinguished radical leader, in a Fast-day sermon, held up his right arm and exclaimed:

May the lightning of heaven shiver this arm before I would fight to restore this Union with slavery in it!

Carl Shurz, Minister to Spain, Brigadier General, and general supporter and worker for Lincoln, in a speech in New York at the Cooper Institute, said:

The Union is gone. You cannot restore it—never. The circle of ideas in which the political transactions of the old Union moved, is forever broken; it cannot be restored. The mutual confidence on which the political transactions of the old Union rested has been discovered to be illusory; it is irretrievably gone.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the debate on the admission of the proposed new State of West Virginia, made a speech, of which the following paragraph is a specimen:

I say, then, that we may admit West Virginia as a new State, not by virtue of any provision of the [illegible] absolute [illegible] in which we are of war give us in the circumstances in which we are placed. I shall not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. This Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.

Where shall we pause? We could fill every column of this paper with quotations from Republican speakers, Republican resolutions, all showing what the most prominent, and controlling men among Mr. Lincoln's friends mean and want. *They never intended to save the Union.* The magnitude of the war surprised them. They were carried away by the uprising of the people. They wanted "a little blood-letting," and then "let them go" was to be the word.

Americans! whatever your present party alliances, Republicans, Democrats! let us save the Union in spite of these secret enemies among us. With McClellan we shall have the Union at all hazards. Search his record—search the record of those who support him, and find that, while the abolition leaders have declared for disunion, he and his supporters are always faithful to the Union. The baldest, boldest falsehood of the day is the attempt of the radicals to deny their own disunionism. We have always been the "Union-savers"—we will save it now with McClellan.

THE STATE OF THINGS DOWN SOUTH.—The letter of Alexander H. Stephens has produced something of a tempest in Southern politics. The Richmond dynasty is fierce in denunciation. It is evident that we were correct in our remarks that this letter presents a most important opening which statesmanship at Washington ought to take advantage of. We are convinced that Mr. Seward might now bring about the fulfillment of some of his prophecies, and within a very brief space of time accomplish the suppression of the rebellion. For no victory could be greater than a division of the rebellion forces. The conquest of the rebellion by the conversion of part of the Southern people, and their return to the Union, thus compelling the leaders of the conspiracy to abandon the field, would be a more forcible, permanent, and desirable conquest than the absolute subjugation of the entire South and the holding of its population by a standing army. No one doubts this. It is now plain to all eyes that there is an opening for just such a result in the South. The people of the Southern States are opposed to Davis and his dynasty. They support it only because it is their defence against abolition and confiscation. The instant that they perceive that the Union offers them peace and safety, with the penalties of an offended Constitution to be met only under the old laws, there is every reason to believe that they will fall off from Davis and the original disunionists, and accept submission to the Union and the Constitution as the sole condition of peace. [illegible] Mr. Rob[illegible] which we presented to our readers yesterday, occurs a most important passage, which we repeat here. The high character of Mr. Winthrop, his well known judgment and freedom from "sensational" statements, make this testimony of the highest value, and we may confidently ask for it the careful consideration of gentlemen who are in the habit of rejecting the assertions of more ordinary political speakers. He said:

Among the refugees from Atlanta, immediately after its capture, there came within our lines not many days ago a person of the most estimable and excellent character, who had enjoyed the best opportunities of understanding the Southern heart. And what said he, on being interrogated as to the prospects of the future? I can give you his remarks from the most authentic source. They were communicated to me by a good friend of the Union in one of the border States. "If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected," said he, "the people of the South will fight for thirty years, for they feel that they can do nothing better; but if McClellan is elected, such an overwhelming Union party will be formed in the South, that peace will be the almost immediate result." "I speak," said he, "the sentiments of the people, not the officials. The leaders of the rebellion are anxious for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, as giving most hope of the ultimate success of the rebel cause. But the people," he added, "respect McClellan, and believe in his honesty, capacity and patriotism, and, being heartily tired of the war, they will be willing to trust him." Such is the latest and most authentic testimony from the very heart of the Southern Confederacy. It was communicated to me from a source entitled to the highest confidence, and it concurs, I need hardly say, with every opinion which I have been able to form for myself. I do firmly and honestly believe that, if by the aid of this good old State of Connecticut, George Brinton McClellan shall be proclaimed President of the United States of America on the 4th day of March next, as I hope and trust he may be, another year will not have expired without witnessing the final termination of the rebellion; and that the succeeding 4th of July will find us celebrating such a jubilee as has not been seen since that day we first hailed as the birthday of American independence. I do not forget the danger of indulging in these lively days, or even twelve months, prophecies. I do not forget how many memorable warnings we have had for their fallacy. I can only say, that, in that hope, in that trust, in that firm and unswerving confidence, I shall give my vote to the candidate of the Democratic party, and whether that vote shall prove to have been cast with the many or with the few, with majorities or with minorities, I shall feel that I have followed the dictates of my own best judgment, of my own conscientious convictions of duty, and of my own unalterable attachment and devotion to the Constitution and the Union of my country.

This statement is borne out by the most complete chain of testimony. The Richmond papers unanimously express their desire for the election of Mr. Lincoln. They reiterate from day to day their apprehensions of the falling off of the people in the event of McClellan's election. They declare this to be their greatest danger. Here, at the North, we find all the avowed secessionists anxious for the election of Mr. Lincoln. The convention of "peace-men" now in session at the West, freely expresses its preference for Lincoln, because McClellan is pledged to the Union at all hazards. There is not a disunionist in the land, nor a friend of the Richmond dynasty of Davis, who is not engaged to-day in working against McClellan's election. It is quite plain from this that the formation of a Union party at the South as the consequence of McClellan's election is feared by all the disunion men. At such a time the letter of Mr. Stephens is of the highest consequence, and it is not surprising that it produces intense and bitter excitement in Richmond.

Mr. Stephens was never a disunionist at heart. Like hundreds of thousands of Southern men he went with the current; in hopes to lead that current all alike, knowing that if they opposed it they would be swept away in the first rush. If Mr. Lincoln had not adopted his emancipation policy, it is probable that the Union party in the South would to-day have been so powerful as to nullify all the efforts of Davis to hold the unity of the rebellion. If the people of the North, by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, affirm the ultimatum, "no talk of peace except on the condition of abolition," the Union party [illegible] future thus made necessary, the reasonable mind sees only continued struggle, war stretching away into a dim future, and even if the hope of the radical party be realized, a conquest which will require a quarter of a century to make peaceful and permanent.

Does any man doubt that the Union is much more likely to be re-established by the conservative policy than by the radical?

Our radical opponents admit that it is, and therefore some of them, like the *Tribune*, solemnly vow that the Union shall not be restored, but that a new government shall be established, which they call a "Union as it should be." Are men who have families, property, business, anything at stake, willing to accept the prospect of long war, increased debt, confusion and uncertainty which will necessarily continue for years, taking the risk of such a government at the end as radicalism proposes? Is it not the dictate of wisdom, of statesmanship—is it not the lesson of history, of the experience of all wise men in all ages, which teaches us that we should seize the opportunity to weaken and divide the enemy, and win final victory by winning his support from him, and fastening it on our own side?

Georgia is certainly in a position to be won. North Carolina is in the same position. Up to the present moment Mr. Lincoln has not succeeded in making one county of the territory we have conquered a peaceful and willing portion of the Union. Pacification is as important as conquest. Why have we not reaped the fruits of victory? Why does the enemy, beaten on so many fields, still hold out and still maintain a front that keeps us at war? Why do our war estimates increase from year to year instead of diminishing as we advance into the Southern territory?

These are questions for men to answer who are most deeply interested in property, whose future happiness and family comfort is dependent on the government of their country. A crowd of political speakers, men dependent only on office and public patronage, are engaged in pouring out their cheap advice, their reckless statements and prophecies, and too many persons forget the irresponsible position which those men occupy.

Listen to the voices of men like Robert C. Winthrop and Millard Fillmore, men far above suspicion of any office-seeking or partisan motives.

A POLITICAL SERMON.—Rev. Mr. Beecher has commenced a series of Sabbath evening political discourses at Plymouth Church. The first one is served up in the radical papers, somewhat at length, and exactly in the style of week-day political gatherings. We learn that "ladies were handed over the backs of pews; bonnets and beavers were crushed; crinolines were rendered shapeless," and that the crowd generally was "polsy and uncomfortable." All of which reads very much like the doings of "Mozart," "Tammany," and "Twenty-third street," ladies excepted.

As there is no mention of prayer, scriptural reading and music, it is presumed that those old-fashioned preliminaries of church service were dispensed with, [illegible] started at once into his subject, and delivered a speech far more partisan and sophistical than the average utterances of the Republican stump; thereby confirming the saying that when a minister *does* break loose from his clerical fastenings, he goes it with a rush.

This is the way Mr. Beecher disposes of the "Union as it was," and the millions of good men and true, North and South, who want it back again:—

"And, after four years of war, it will be a crying shame if we end as we began, with nothing settled for all time. The peace-prater's cry is 'the Union as it was.' There can be no Union, after four such years of war, just as it was. It is a fool's counsel, and none but fools will follow it."

He then goes on to say that it will be a shame if the North, with the "power to crush and to command at her will," consents to any peace except upon her own terms. In other words, might makes right; and, because the North has the power, it is justified in throwing mercy and magnanimity to the winds, and exterminating all those whom force cannot terrify into yielding. This is the wolf's argument to the lamb. It is Russia's reply to Poland; Austria's ultimatum to Hungary. Pushed to its logical end, it would justify any act of tyranny that a despot could conceive of. The enunciation of this doctrine by a priest of the Temple of Mars, to soothe the conscience of a Commodus or a Nero, sounded naturally enough in the ears of a heathen age. But does it not strike upon the senses harshly when uttered by a minister of the Gospel, on a Sabbath evening, within the walls of a church dedicated to Christianity?

Mr. Beecher is an adept in political slang, and hurls it at his opponents from the secure shelter of his pulpit. He says:—

"Those who love honesty, open-handedness and truth, and hate sneaks, could not hesitate in their choice between the two platforms."

Finally Mr. Beecher remarks:—

"As regards slavery, it is our duty to give the accursed thing the final blow, since it is already reeling beneath the many it has received. Its existence at the South has exercised a baneful influence, as exhibited in the grasping, sordid spirit of the Southerners, in contrast with the magnanimity of the North, which has always been too facile to Southern demands. The North would possibly, to-day, readily forgive the rebels, and permit them to come back on equal terms. There is danger in this excess of magnanimity."

This is the first time we ever heard that there could be such a thing as too much magnanimity—that rarest and noblest of human qualities. We had always thought that there could not be too much religion, virtue, charity, or any other good thing, and, least of all, too much magnanimity. But it was left for the modern tribe of political preachers to discover, what neither Grecian nor Roman philosopher, nor the Founder of Christianity ever dreamed of, that there could be a dangerous excess of human goodness, and that to "readily forgive" anybody, even rebels, when they are repentant, is not a virtue but a crime.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.—The *Tribune* says:

"We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent in Philadelphia, who gives his authority for the assertion that Union prisoners at Richmond have been paroled in preference of others by the rebel authorities to come North to vote for McClellan."

Well, have you any objection to it? Ought not Union men to rejoice when the rebel authorities so far relent from their purpose as to let "Union prisoners" come home to vote for the Union candidate? The story is too good to be true. For "Union" we should probably read "Disunion," and for "McClellan" "Lincoln," the latter being the rebels' unanimous choice for President. That day will be near to the dawning of a restored Union and a blessed peace when Jeff. Davis sends home Union men to vote for a man who is pledged to "sustain the Union at all hazards."

THE INTERREGNUM.—Mr. Seward was afraid of danger from the interregnum between the present condition of things and the presidency of a new man, lasting from the election till the 4th March. We see no such danger. Mr. Lincoln has never found difficulty in consulting with McClellan, except when his radical friends pressed him too hard. They will be thoroughly reduced by the election of McClellan; and Mr. Lincoln, if he pursues the proper course for the country's good, will at once enter into consultation with McClellan, and so adjust his own course as to lead the nation peacefully and prosperously toward the policy of McClellan. For it is to be borne constantly in mind that McClellan and Lincoln were in entire accord, so long as the latter refused to listen to radical counsels. The Harrison's Bar letter of McClellan expressed precisely the views which Mr. Lincoln and the united North had agreed on before that time, the views enunciated in the Crittenden resolution, and the views which seem to have been held firmly by Mr. Lincoln up to a day or two before the issue of the emancipation proclamation. McClellan has never abandoned his principles. Mr. Lincoln, under severe pressure, has been induced to abandon his, but the instant the radical pressure is off, he may naturally enough glide back to his former position. This he of course ought to do for the national cause, in view of the prospective policy of the new President. There would therefore be no clashing of interests or plans, and no sudden change in national affairs.

But even if Mr. Lincoln should decline to modify his course so as to do away with the necessity for any sudden change of policy, we see no possible danger to any interests from the change. The army and the country will not suffer from November to March. Mr. Lincoln can do nothing better than to keep up the strength of both during the winter months. Mr. McClellan should enter office with all the strength of the nation in his grasp. His policy is to be the strong policy of law and order, to be offered and enforced. The emancipation and confiscation policy of Mr. Lincoln has not done any good as yet, and its evil effects, great as they have been, will be nullified by the prospect of a new policy in the spring. Otherwise all will go on as before until the new Administration comes in to substitute order for passion, law for bitterness, the Constitution for the will of one man. Then we shall speedily see the new spirit infused into the whole nation, and the happiest results flowing from it.

WHAT COMMENCED THE WAR.—The Republicans have denied any responsibility in originating our civil troubles. But Mr. Lincoln, at last, claims for the anti-slavery element the credit it unquestionably deserves, of bringing on the terrible strife. In his thanksgiving proclamation, published on Saturday, he says:—

Moreover, he has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of *civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence, as a nation, to the cause of freedom and humanity*, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

This is a plain statement that we were brought into civil war by the abolition sentiment, which Mr. Lincoln and his party are fond of calling "the cause of freedom and humanity." How terribly the poor negro has suffered! The awful catalogue of starved and perishing freedmen will be increased by hundreds of thousands this winter, and "the cause of humanity and freedom" will again do its fearful work of destruction on those it pretends to help and pity. But that is not to the present purpose. We have here the claim put forward that the civil war was brought on us by the abolitionists, and we know of no one to dispute the claim.

SHERIDAN.—The name of Sheridan is becoming synonymous with victory in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The successes which he has achieved are among the most signal of the whole war. We had supposed that the devastation and desolation which he has made in the valley was designed as a military measure, to keep the enemy back. So it was stated. This failing, however, Sheridan keeps him back with a strong arm.

"CONVEYING" NAMES.—The Republicans having coolly appropriated the word "Union," have now laid violent hands on the party designation of "Democrat." The "War Democrats" (so called, because none of them ever went to the war) held a meeting on Tuesday evening and nominated a full set of Congressional, city, and county candidates—all full-blooded radicals, of course, like themselves. There is a simplicity about this operation which atones for its impudence. The idea that any genuine Democrats could be taken in by this "weak invention of the enemy," is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. The War Democrats must be veritable babes and sucklings in politics to think of such a thing.

FOREIGN ADVISERS.—The radical papers are printing and speaking in highly complimentary terms of an address to Mr. Lincoln from 160 members of the "International Association for the advancement of Social Science," lately held at Amsterdam. This address congratulates Mr. Lincoln on his "constant firmness," his "justice and humanity," and is quite certain that the "dealings of the great American republic will never be compromised" by him. The old saying about distance lending enchantment to the view, is recalled upon the perusal of this document. We do not doubt that the 160 savans of Amsterdam are perfectly sincere and well-intentioned in giving Mr. Lincoln this first rate notice. Because it does not happen to agree with the opinion which the great conservative party of the United States happens to entertain of the President, that is no reason why we should characterize it as "superlative impertinence," denounce the signers as "intermeddlers," and tell them to "squat in their fog," and see what the 8th of November will bring them. Yet this is the style of comment that the same radical papers are making on an earnest, kindly-meant appeal from 350,000 inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland to the people of the United States, for "peace." It is true that the peace that they mean is not the peace that we want, or can think of accepting—for it is contingent upon a division of the republic. But, when 350,000 fellow creatures of another land take the trouble to send us their good wishes, though coupled with injudicious advice, the least we can do, in common civility, is to thank them for their useless kindness. We should not have had the occasion to put in this good word for the 350,000 Englishmen and Irishmen, had they interlarded *their* address with the puffs for Mr. Lincoln which constitute the burden of the one from Amsterdam. The radicals would then have hailed it as a remarkable illustration of the "sagacity," the "Christianity," the "intense yearnings for republican institutions and for universal freedom which distinguish the intelligent middle classes of Great Britain." It would have been published in pamphlet form and sold over the counters of the radical newspaper offices at $5 per hundred.

It speaks well for the good sense of conservative Americans that they are not thus ridiculously sensitive to the opinions of foreigners, one way or the other. That party feels perfectly competent to manage its own concerns, without advice from any quarter.

WHY MR. LINCOLN SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson is a man against whom no loyal, honest American dare utter one word of reproach. He has been faithful to the Union cause through every trial. Read again his eloquent words, in which are stated, calmly, and with all the force of masterly language, the reasons why Mr. Lincoln should not be re-elected:—

I have thus placed before you grounds enough for opposing Mr. Lincoln's re-election. And, adding one or two that I have thus far omitted to notice, let me briefly recapitulate them. In the loyal States where the courts were open and the administration of justice was unobstructed, he has imprisoned, or suffered to be imprisoned, thousands of citizens without explanation; detained them for months, refusing to bring them to trial, before any tribunal, and then discharged them without redress. He has suffered his agents to suppress hundreds of newspapers in the same States, for no other imaginable reason than because they published articles denouncing his administration. In eighty-five instances it is ascertained that this was done by his own immediate order or subsequent approval. He has suffered churches to be closed, and their pastors to be arrested and imprisoned only because they did not pray specially for him. He has suffered to be issued and enforced, and in Kentucky and Maryland directly approved, orders under which the military grossly interfered with the freedom of elections. He has failed to restore to the Union a single State or a material part of any State that was in rebellion on his accession to power. He has constantly, to the incalculable injury of the country, appointed and kept in important commands officers who were grossly incompetent. He has interfered, with most calamitous results, with our military campaigns. He has suffered our commercial marine to be driven from the ocean. He has proscribed officers of admitted ability and perfect patriotism, because they were supposed to be friendly to McClellan, and not to approve his policy or conduct. He has violated the Constitution by his abolition proclamations, notwithstanding his solemn promise to the contrary. He has violated it by his amnesty proclamation, and by his refusing his assent to a law passed by the last Congress to guard against consequences which his friends correctly thought to be most perilous as well as illegal. He has failed to protect the loyal States, and by such failure subjected them at three several periods to the most destructive invasions. He has suffered the capital itself to be placed at three different periods in the greatest peril. He has, by his policy and conduct, so injured us in the estimation of France, that Napoleon has seized into his hands unquestioned the destinies of a neighboring republic, and placed on a throne of his own creation, a monarch belonging to the most despotic family of Europe, and in this he has abandoned the uniform settled policy of his predecessors. In palpable violation of law, and the recorded opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Clay, and every attorney-general to whom the question was submitted, and to the great danger of every foreigner amongst us, whether naturalized or not, without trial or giving an opportunity for trial, in the case of Arguelles, on the request of a Spanish subordinate, he has delivered him to the tender mercies of that official. He has caused the currency of the country to become in a great measure valueless, and what is, if possible, still worse than all, where there was division in the South he has produced unanimity, and where there was unanimity in the North he has produced division. And lastly, he is seeking a re-election by the most unscrupulous and unexampled abuse of patronage and power.

AN INFAMOUS ELECTIONEERING BULLETIN.—From Frankfort, Ky., the capital of that State, we have received a copy of the Lexington *National Unionist*, organ of the Administration, of the 18th October. The leading article is a statement of the plan to be observed there in conducting the next election, and threatens vengeance on all who vote for McClellan. We quote:

The Election.

The Presidential election, as all know, occurs on the 8th day of November next, when all who are entitled to vote, will have an opportunity of enrolling themselves for Lincoln and law, or for McClellan and the Southern Confederacy. All those who vote for the former will prove themselves superior to the "negro;" those who cast their suffrage for the latter will show to all who witness the act, *that they are rebels and traitors*, and, if Kentuckians, that they think more of slavery than the government, their country, yes their God, for with rebels and traitors, the woolly headed negro becomes their God.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE.

All persons, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State two years, and in the district in which they offer to vote sixty days previous to the election; or one year in the county and sixty days in the district, are entitled to vote at the coming election, provided, however, that they have not in any shape, manner or form, given aid, comfort, counsel, or encouragement to the now existing rebellion, or to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky. Any service of any kind, however limited, performed for rebels, will exclude the party performing such service from voting, and no one who has by word, act or deed, aided or encouraged the rebellion, should under the Kentucky law be allowed to vote. One day, one hour, or even a moment's service in their cause in any *capacity whatever*, will exclude the voter.

In addition to the above, Kentucky soldiers, entitled to vote at their respective homes, have a right to vote anywhere in the State they may happen to be on the day of the election.

AND ON THAT DAY

The Unconditional Union men propose, and are fully determined to see, that none, no not one, who is disfranchised by the Kentucky law, shall cast his vote. They are determined that only those who are by law entitled to vote, shall do so at the coming election. The history of every man in our county is written out, they are all known, *all marked*, and will be remembered, and it will be useless for any illegal voter to present himself at the polls on that day.

THE POLL BOOKS.

AFTER THE ELECTION, THE POLL BOOKS WILL SHOW HOW EACH MAN HAS CAST HIS VOTE, AND THESE BOOKS WILL BE FREELY CONSULTED TO ASCERTAIN WHO ARE LOYAL AND WHO DISLOYAL, AND WHEN THE GENTLEMEN PRESENT THEMSELVES BEFORE OUR BOARD OF TRADE, &C., &C., DECLARING THEIR LOYALTY, THEY WILL ONLY HAVE TO REFER TO THE POLL BOOKS TO STAMP THEM AS TRAITORS, IF THEY HAVE VOTED FOR THE CANDIDATES SO MUCH ADMIRED BY JEFF DAVIS & CO., FOR WHOM REBEL SOLDIERS, TRAITORS AND SPIES WILL WANT TO VOTE. LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. BEWARE, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

The concluding paragraph of this article would disgrace the minion of a European emperor in Poland or France. What can men be thinking of when they offer such arguments as this to Americans? Is the old glory gone forever, that men think the American spirit can be cowed, and the American blood turned to water by such threats as these from newspaper warriors? The nation would deserve to meet its end, if such threats really affected the minds of her citizen sons.

SOLDIERS' WIVES AND WIDOWS.—The soldiers' wives and widows employed by the government in this city, are asking for an increase of pay. A petition to that effect has already received more than 5,000 signatures.

—The Delawarean says that 176,000 baskets of peaches were shipped from the Dover (Del.) railroad station during the past season. The freight to Philadelphia, at ten cents a basket, amounted to $17,600. A little over one-fourth of all the peaches carried on the Delaware Railroad were shipped at Dover.

Immense McClellan Meeting in Brooklyn.

The Largest Gathering ever held in Kings County.

MONTAGUE SQUARE ABLAZE WITH THE FIRE OF PATRIOTISM.

Speeches of Hon. Reverdy Johnson and John H. Anthon, Esq.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The largest political meeting in point of numbers, and the most enthusiastic in point of spirit, took place on Friday night under the auspices of the Central McClellan Association, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and in the adjacent streets. The masses assembled for the purpose of testifying their approval of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. As early as half-past six o'clock hundreds of persons gathered around the various entrances to the building and waited long and patiently for the doors to open. A very large number of ladies were among the number, and by a special arrangement of the committee were provided with seats. A few minutes after the doors were opened, and the crowd had come in, every seat in the large building was occupied—the amphitheatre of the building being fully as crowded as the parquet and dress circle.

Throughout the evening the utmost enthusiasm and harmony prevailed. Every now and then, when the speaker addressing the audience would make allusion to "Little Mac," and of his certain election on the 8th day of November next, the remark would be greeted with deafening cheers. If the enthusiasm inside was great that outside the building was indescribable. Five stands were erected, three on Montague street and two in the City Hall Park. There were several large bonfires on Montague Square, which added additional lustre to the scene. There were delegations from all the various wards of Brooklyn as well as from New York, Jersey City and Williamsburg. These various clubs arrived at about half past eight. It would be impossible to estimate their numbers; thousands and thousands kept crowding up the various streets, bearing transparencies, torches, &c., each headed with a fine band of music playing spirited patriotic airs. There were a large number of mottoes, many of them displaying considerable ingenuity and wit. Those of the 7th ward clubs were particularly observed, as follows:

"The George of 1776—The George of 1864."
"Old Abe"—Tried and Found Wanting.
"Emancipation—the Pope's Bull against the comet."
"Military Necessity"—a Poor Excuse for Usurpation.
Lincoln to McClellan—"Better Fighting never was Done." "The heroism of yourself and men will always be appreciated."

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

New York Weekly Journal of Commerce.

Prospectus for 1864.

WE believe that we publish the BEST as well as the Cheapest Weekly Paper in the Country. The Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Professional Man, men of all employments, and the FAMILIES of each and all of them find NO PAPER SO WELL SUITED TO THEIR WANTS. This fact, together with our well known principles on matters of public policy, is rapidly extending our circulation.

We belong to no party. We are independent—not neutral. We express our own opinions—not the opinions of any class or body.

We publish a paper in which we seek to give the TRUTH. Our Commercial Reports, our Markets, our Political and General News are carefully freed from sensation character, and we seek to make the paper TRUSTWORTHY in every particular. We know that in all matters pertaining to commerce, trade, and general business, no other paper equals us, and in general news no other surpasses us.

We oppose with energy every enemy of the Union, and we therefore oppose the Abolitionists and all who are allied with them as the most dangerous men in the community. As Christian patriots we oppose that infidelity which is now endangering Church and State, reducing the religion of men to be a mere aid of the political machine by which radical politicians hope to achieve office and spoils.

Place the *Journal of Commerce* in every house in your neighborhood. You cannot do a better work than this.

The Presidential Election is at Hand.

The circulation of papers like the *Journal of Commerce* ought to be largely increased with reference to this coming election. Our principles are the principles of UNITY AND PROSPERITY, the only principles on which THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE SAVED AND MADE STRONG.

Let those who appreciate the necessities of the country, the importance of sound instruction for the young, the vital necessity of resisting the efforts which RADICAL INFIDELITY is making to debase the men of the nation, and those who believe with us that the only safety of our great republic is in the RIGHT EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, circulate CONSERVATIVE newspapers like ours. We have abundant evidence in our own swelling subscription lists, that radicalism is losing its hold on the intelligent people of America.

For news, for instruction, for good morals, for sound political sentiments, for a steady defence of American institutions, take, read and help to circulate the *Journal of Commerce.*

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91 Wall Street, New York.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Confederates, under General Longstreet, attacked the Federal forces under General Sheridan, at Cedar Creek, Va., before daylight on Wednesday morning, and were at first successful, driving our forces back four miles and capturing twenty pieces of artillery and many prisoners. At this time General Sheridan, who was returning from Washington, made his appearance, immediately re-organized the retreating corps and formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse a furious attack of the enemy. Subsequently he attacked the Confederates, completely routing them and capturing, it is said, forty-three pieces of artillery, besides numerous prisoners. The losses on either side are not known, but the Federal General Bidwell was killed, and Generals Wright, Grover and Ricketts wounded. The Confederate General Ramseur was killed. In the early part of the day we lost 24 pieces of artillery, and 1,000 men taken prisoners; but in turn we retook the guns, and captured as many more, with at least 1,500 prisoners. The pursuit was kept up nearly to Mount Jackson.

Richmond papers of the 22d acknowledge a Confederate defeat in the Shenandoah Valley, and say they lost twenty-three pieces of artillery, besides about one thousand killed and wounded, with a few prisoners.

From the Army of the Potomac there is little news. There was some picket firing in front of Petersburg on Thursday night, and cannonading was also heard in the direction of James River, but the object was not known. Heavy firing all Saturday night towards James River, is also reported.

The latest news from Hood represents him as rapidly retreating south, pursued by Sherman.

A battle was fought on Saturday a few miles south of Kansas City between our forces and Price's army in which the latter was routed. Our troops are in pursuit.

A despatch from St. Louis states that the Democrat's Warrensburg correspondent announces the arrival at that place of Governor Hall. General Price is reported to be moving through Kansas. Our loss in Sunday's battle is said to have been two hundred and fifty men, killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is presumed to be greater. We took between four and five hundred prisoners.

Advices from Little Rock, Arkansas, state that the Confederate General Magruder has left Camden and is rapidly marching towards the Red River. About two thousand rebels are still left between the Saline River and Camden. Great activity is said to prevail in military matters indicating, it is presumed, a movement to intercept the rebel General Price.

The Louisville, Ky., Journal states that General Lyon has five hundred men under his command, and that his movements indicate his purpose to strike the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, near Charlotte. Four regiments of Confederates are reported at Centreville, in Hickman County. Federal scouts say that General Forrest is again crossing the Tennessee River, below Florence, Ala. Numerous guerrilla bands are said to be committing depredations in many counties of Kentucky.

By the arrival on Thursday of the brigantine Mathilde, at Halifax, N. S., we have confirmation of the capture and subsequent burning of the steamer Roanoke by a Confederate corsair. The Mathilde reports that on the 7th instant she was spoken by the captured Roanoke and ordered to take ninety-five passengers and the crew of that steamer and land them at Bermuda, which she did. The Roanoke was afterwards burned.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch says the steamer Mavrocordatos arrived at that port Monday night, being seven days from Bermuda. She brings the passengers of the captured steamer Roanoke. It seems that the British authorities have released Lieutenant Braine and his associates. Captain Drew, of the Roanoke, and his crew left Bermuda for this city in the schooner Bound on the 17th instant. Several blockade runners are reported to have arrived at Bermuda and Nassau.

A portion of the raiders who entered St. Albans, Vt., on Wednesday, have been arrested and $160,000 recovered. Steps are being taken to bring before our courts the captured robbers, under the extradition treaty. The leader of the raiders, signing himself Bennett H. Young, 1st lieutenant provisional army of the Confederate States, has published a statement saying the raid was made in retaliation for outrages committed by our troops in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere.

The blockade running steamer Nando, of six hundred tons, with a cargo of five hundred and fifty bales of cotton, was recently captured by the U. S. steamer Fort Jackson.

President Lincoln has given an answer to the protest of the loyal Tennessee Democrats, in which he says he sees no military necessity to interfere with elections, and that the people will be protected if they commit no violence. Of Governor Johnson's plan he says:—"*Leaving it alone* will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it."

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, states that the official Democratic vote throughout the State, with the exception of Forrest County—is 40,020, and the Republican is 39,867. Forrest County is reported to have given a Democratic majority of 18.

A Louisville, Ky., despatch says papers have been filed in the United States District Court against the Adams and American Express Companies for failure to stamp papers issued by them. The damages claimed against the former are $160,000; against the latter $20,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Lowell on Friday night, destroying a new mill belonging to the Merrimac Woolen Company; loss about $250,000. Insured for $200,000.

Twenty-three horses, including some of the finest trotting stock in the country, were burned at a fire which destroyed the stables of the Riverside Trotting Park, in Brighton, Mass., on Wednesday night.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival on Monday morning of the steamship Belgian at Father Point, we have five days' later advices from Europe. Commercial affairs continue to be the leading topic of discussion in England. The London Times thinks that the address recently sent to Governor Seymour will effect nothing, as the States are determined to keep up continuous war. The United States steam frigate Niagara has arrived off Shoreham with a Spanish steamer recently seized under suspicion of being a blockade runner. The Confederate cruiser Florida captured the ship Southern Rights of Richmond, Maine, on the 22d of August, and subsequently released her under bonds. Captain Semmes, accompanied by eight officers of the late Alabama, with one hundred men, has left Liverpool to be transferred to the steamer Ranger, recently lying at Madeira. Russia has, it is said, given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question. The peace conference, on the Danish question, has effected, it is rumored, a compromise on financial matters, and as all minor difficulties are satisfactorily arranged, it only remains now to draw up a treaty of peace. A financial crisis is reported at Constantinople. Other news from the continent is not important.

THE WEEKS TO COME.—The silent course of the human mind is oftentimes of vastly more importance than the public events which seem to be shaking the very foundations of society and government. The present week and that which will follow it will be in this respect of immeasurable consequence. Men's minds are gradually settling into a determination as to the course they will pursue in the election on the 8th of November. On the course which they adopt will depend the future of the country, the fate of a great nation, the destiny of millions of people. It may happen that the result in one single mind will determine the whole question. This truth should give to each man a sense of his immense responsibility. A single vote may settle the electoral vote of a State, and decide the great question of national policy. A governor has twice been elected in Massachusetts by a single vote, once in the legislature, and once in the popular vote. Our Presidential vote is so arranged in the Constitution that even if the majorities in some States should count hundreds of thousands for one candidate, the other candidate may be elected by the votes of other States where his majorities are counted by tens, or by a solitary vote of one.

We may therefore hope that the reader of this will view with deep interest the importance of the question submitted to him, and remember that in the few days before us the fate of the nation is to be decided, possibly by his own vote.

A review of the contest which has been going forward with great noise and confusion for some weeks, brings us to the plain truth that the issue is after all not a doubtful one, nor one to be covered up or hidden by demagogues, office seekers, or political managers. The nation is in the midst of a great war, which has gone on for nearly four years with varying fortunes. The object of the war on the one side was the destruction of the American Union; on the other side its preservation, and the assertion of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. This war has been maintained with all the energy of the great American people. Its magnitude is unsurpassed in history. But its course is unexampled, because of the truth that its purposes have been changed since it began, so that it has become almost impossible to measure its progress. Originally designed, on the part of the government, to suppress rebellion and restore the supremacy of law, it would, if so continued, have been measured by the submission of rebels, by the restoration of peace and the regular administration of justice in territory rescued from the grasp of armed rebellion. Victories would have been estimated as the evidence to that armed rebellion that it could not hope to cope successfully with armed justice and law. The minds of men who had given moral support to the resistance would have been convinced by each victory of the hopelessness of that resistance, and the advance of our brave soldiers into the country controlled by hostile forces would have been an irresistible argument to those who hoped to maintain opposition to the authority of government. But the entire object of the war underwent a change, until at last the President himself announced to all whom it may concern that he would not cease to prosecute war on the offer of submission of the rebels, the dispersion of their forces and the cessation of resistance to law, but that he would prosecute the war to compel the adoption of a new political and social system in the Southern States, not according to the United States or State Constitutions, not desired by the people of the Southern States, not within the scope of the original objects of the war, nor within the powers of the government, either in time of peace or in time of war. This being the new aim and object of the war, it has become next to impossible to measure its progress. For no inch of the territory reclaimed by our victorious soldiers has adopted the President's demand as its law, and no portion has been made peaceful, or even permanently subject to the power of the Constitution. Guerrilla warfare has progressed northward, and a hideous state of anarchy has prevailed in the border countries, to such an extent that, so far from pacifying the States, or the territory we conquer, it is more than doubtful whether the area of war and confusion is not actually extended northward, instead of receding southward.

When the war commenced, a majority of the inhabitants of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and probably Georgia, were opposed to secession and in favor of the Union. After four years of war we find the people of those States unanimous—not against the UNION, the original object of the war—but against ABOLITION, the object of Mr. Lincoln's new policy, grafted on, and substituted for, the original object.

The real issue presented to the people now is simply this: Shall the war be at once placed on its original basis, and prosecuted for the Union and the laws, to establish the supremacy of the Constitution, or shall it be prosecuted for the objects of the radical party policy and to establish the supremacy of President Lincoln's proclamations? This question involves all the others which are under discussion. Every sensible man will scout the slanderous idea that McClellan has any thought of yielding the Union cause. His life and unvarying public record are enough for all honest minds. He has nobly said that he could never look in the face his comrades of the army and navy and tell them that he had abandoned that Union for which they and he have fought and suffered together. No man of honor doubts his sincerity. The question is, shall we fight for the Union, with McClellan; for the Constitution, with McClellan; for the supremacy of law, with McClellan;—shall we go forward "for the Union, at all hazards," or shall we accept the change of object, the new crusade, outside of Constitution and law, under the proclamations of Mr. Lincoln, and fight for abolition and a new form of law and government?

The future is dark enough in our view, if we accept the latter alternative. We reject with scorn the idea that the people of this northern country will refuse to accept the decision of this election. It is a question to-day whether we will go into the new system proposed. If by a constitutional election Mr. Lincoln and his policy are adopted, it will be received by the nation as an indorsement, an approval of the new object of the war, and though a revolutionary object, it will unquestionably be a peaceful revolution, and Mr. Lincoln will go on, with the people sustaining his course. We do not believe that the new system can be successful, because it will require new and vaster expenses; it will render the war bitter and hopeless as far as relates to pacifying the country, and establishing the peaceful supremacy of law; it will endanger foreign intervention, national bankruptcy, and a final destruction of a Union whose greatest and only real strength has been in mutual dependence, interest, forbearance, and affection. We shrink from the catalogue of ills to result from the adoption of Mr. Lincoln's plan of establishing a new government and enforcing new social ideas by the sword.

On the other hand, if the people decide against Mr. Lincoln's plan for changing the objects of the war, and determine that it shall be prosecuted under General McClellan, for the sole object of enforcing the Constitution and Union, and establishing the supremacy of violated law from the lakes to the gulf, we shall at once pass into a new and hopeful condition. The rebels will have before them the majesty of the laws they have violated, enforced by an arm whose power every victory in the past and the future will confirm. Then we should reap the fruit of all that has been achieved by our brave armies. Then the old Union sentiment of the men at the South who opposed secession will revive, and they will argue with their neighbors and friends, "we were in the right, and it is better now to end this terrible contest by returning to the allegiance in which we were so happy, prosperous and wealthy."

We have presented the issue with calmness, and we trust with fairness, to the mind of the voter, who within the coming two weeks must decide this momentous question. We have not argued on the personal record of the two candidates. For the purposes of this consideration, it may be conceded that each is sincere in his views, as expressed in his acts, and public record. But we most respectfully submit that while there is no possible doubt of the faithfulness of McClellan to the Union, which is the Constitution, it is impossible to claim for Mr. Lincoln any such faithfulness, without rejecting not only the testimony of such men as Senator Cowan, Senator Wade, Henry Winter Davis, and a long catalogue of distinguished members of his party, but also his own proclamations and acts, each of which goes upon the theory that the Constitution is suspended by the war, and that the will of the President may now revolutionize the country and its laws.

Consider these truths and vote on the 8th of November with the full understanding that your vote is for McClellan and the Constitution and Union, or for Mr. Lincoln and the new system which his radical advisers invented and forced on him a few hours after he had declared that it would be as futile and vain as the Pope's bull against the comet.

MCCLELLAN AND PENDLETON.—The letters of both the conservative candidates have the most perfect ring of sincerity and truthfulness. The men who doubt the assurances of either must have had his trust in honor and honesty sadly affected by the tergiversations and deceits practiced by members of the dominant party. Both McClellan and Pendleton are gentlemen of the highest character, whose personal reputations are unstained. They are men whose word is to be taken by all honest men, and no man who has himself the instincts of a gentleman, will doubt that they mean what they say. The word of Geo. H. Pendleton, on any subject, is worth more than a thousand partisan newspaper assertions against him.

Would that we could get back to the glorious old times when men were not so fierce in partisanship as to think that a bold accusation of deception was sufficient answer to an honest man's word.

THE CONSTITUTION REPUDIATED.—Hon. Thad. Stevens is the leader of Mr. Lincoln's party in the House of Representatives. He speaks the voice of the organization. He cannot be repudiated. No radical newspaper dares cast him off. What he says unquestionably expresses the mind of the men among whom he stands so high.

We beg our readers to study the following extract from a speech made by him in Philadelphia on Monday evening of this week. If you agree with him that the Constitution is already annulled by the war, that it is dead, that Mr. Lincoln is supreme over all the people, and if re-elected is the most absolute monarch on earth, then vote for Mr. Lincoln with your eyes open. But unless you are prepared to abandon the Union and the laws of your land forever, pause and reflect before you indorse the Baltimore platform, which is but the diplomatic expression of the revolutionary sentiments enunciated by Mr. Stevens. He said:

There are those of tender conscience who think we are restrained by the Constitution from permitting the abolition of slavery. The Constitution was a mutual agreement, ratified by a majority of the States. Every part of it, whether liked or disliked, was binding upon all. If individuals of States violated it, such infractions amounted to crime; but when whole States rose in rebellion, and nearly half those quasi sovereigns threw off their allegiance to the Constitution, they have been acknowledged as belligerents by all the laws of war.

BY THE WELL-KNOWN LAW OF NATIONS, WAR ABROGATES ALL COMPACTS. AND SUCH COMPACTS ARE NEVER TO BE REVIVED AS THEY WERE. WE ARE NOW GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF WAR AND THE LAWS OF NATIONS ALONE.

MR. LINCOLN AND TENNESSEE.—How refreshing it would be to hear from Mr. Lincoln one frank, open, honest word, for the purity of elections, the freedom of the ballot, the safeguard of American liberty. He could so easily say that word! There is not one man, Republican or Democrat, in the whole country, who does not regard the Tennessee election plan of Andy Johnson as one of the boldest crimes ever attempted in America. We have conversed with many gentlemen of both political parties, and have failed to find one man who does not condemn it, and that in no measured terms. It is a remarkable fact that the newspapers on Mr. Lincoln's side maintain a profound silence on the subject. They are muzzled. The lash whistles through the air over their heads, and they pull straight forward, though the road along which they are endeavoring to drag their party and their country leads to a precipice, and they see it. Mr. Lincoln is the only man, except Andy Johnson, who approves and indorses the Tennessee order. It is their plan, and they agree to push it forward. How noble, and manly, and patriotic, might Mr. Lincoln have shown himself to be, if he had frankly repudiated this extraordinary act of wrong. He might so easily have said, "I will have none of this. I will not be elected President by force or fraud." It is so easy to be frank for the right, that the pure man never finds any difficulty in so expressing himself.

With the utmost desire to do Mr. Lincoln justice, we are compelled to believe that his interview with the Tennessee gentlemen was correctly reported by them, and that in the whole matter thus far he has evinced a determination to carry out his view as then expressed.

"I will answer," said Mr. LINCOLN, "that *I expect to let the friends of* GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN *manage their side of this contest in their own way; and I will manage my side of it in* MY *way.*"

Certainly there was a most important distinction drawn by Mr. Lincoln in this expression. He recognizes the fact that it is the people who are friends of General McClellan that are managing the political campaign on one side, and himself, individually, who is managing his side. "Their side" is the side of the people; "my side" is the side of Mr. Lincoln. And it would be vastly more dignified, would give the country more reason to confide in Mr. Lincoln's honesty of purpose, if, instead of saying, "*I will manage my side in my way,*" he had said, "This is a question for the people, and General McClellan and myself must allow the contest to be determined by them. I being in power to-day, will see that no such acts as those of Andy Johnson are permitted in the country, and that the election shall be fair and free."

Following on such a remark as he did make, his letter, which is by no means free from contradictions, and is chargeable with great obscurity of expression, is a bad-looking document. It is not what we had reason to expect from a candidate, still less what we might demand from a President. For the fact is notorious to the country that the order of Andy Johnson for an election in Tennessee, with a test oath which forbids any one to vote for any candidate but Lincoln and Johnson, *is Mr. Lincoln's order.* It derives all its force from the fact that it is a military order, by a military officer, who holds his position by the arbitrary appointment of Mr. Lincoln, and is answerable to him alone. With this fact before us, where is the honesty of Mr. Lincoln's letter. What are we to think of him when he publishes such a document in the face of such a truth?

If our views on this subject be rejected as not impartial, we may ask attention to the remarks of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, which is certainly not an opponent of the Administration.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The President and the Voters of Tennessee.

The President has written a remarkably ingenious letter to the loyal Tennesseeans in answer to their protest against the action of Gov. Johnson in relation to the coming Presidential election.

In calling the letter ingenious, we have said in its favor all that can be said, and Mr. Lincoln has certainly once more given the London Spectator cause to praise his *shrewdness.*

The matter in which the President was called upon to interfere was a most important one, and one in which his power of interference is unquestioned. The Tennesseeans had Gov. Johnson imposed upon them by the action of the President. He was appointed military governor under the war power of the Executive; he is as much under the control of the President of the United States, so far as removal or suspension from office is concerned, as any general in the Army of the Potomac, and the President therefore cannot shirk the responsibility of acts committed by one who holds his office at his will and pleasure. Nor can the President pretend, with any degree of honesty, that he cannot legitimately interfere after the commission of an act of the kind perpetrated by Mr. Johnson. We do not know how tenacious the latter gentleman may be of office, but a hint from the President that, unless the obnoxious order be rescinded, the office of Military Governor of Tennessee may be filled by some other person, might possibly have the desired effect.

The President says:

My conclusion is, that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan as the convention and Gov. Johnson have initiated it, or to revoke or modify it as you demand.

By the Constitution and laws the President is charged with no duty in the conduct of the Presidential election in any State, nor do I, in this case, perceive any military reason for his interference in the matter.

Had Gov. Johnson been duly elected by the people of Tennessee, were he in office by and with the assent of the majority of the inhabitants of that State, Mr Lincoln might very properly say to those who protest against his conduct: "You have made your bed, and must lie in it; I cannot interfere between you and your legitimate Governor;" but, as before observed, Mr Johnson was appointed not by virtue of the "Constitution and laws," under which "the President is charged with no duty in the conduct of the Presidential election in any State," but under the most expansive of all powers—the war power of the President. The President is, therefore, directly responsible for the faithful performance of the trust reposed by him in the hands of Gov. Johnson, and by no special pleading can he shift that responsibility.

Again, the President in this remarkable letter says:—

Gov. Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as military governor it is his duty to keep the peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

This is very ingenious; but we regret to be compelled to add, very disingenuous. The ground of complaint, and the reason for the protest of many of the citizens of Tennessee, was not that Governor Johnson had proposed a plan which they do not like to accept. In such an event the *laissez-faire* policy the President recommends would be the true one; but they complain that this plan is forced upon them by the whole power of the Federal Government, and that it is not simply a plan but an act for the enforcement of which every Union bayonet in Tennessee, and if need be of neighboring departments, will be brought into requisition.

We had hoped that the President would have promptly repudiated the action of Governor Johnson, but in this we have not only been disappointed, but the excuse for non-interference is as flimsy as it is disingenuous. Such acts, however proper the motive, can only result in weakening the government by creating disaffection.

CHANGES.—A few instances of men who, having been life-long advocates of good principles, abandon their creed in these days, afford melancholy evidences of the excitement under which the public mind is laboring, and of the weakness of some intellects in which there ought to be strength. The entire current of American policy and statesmanship has, for seventy years, flowed in one direction. Old Whigs and old Democrats disagreed on some subjects, but on the main points, the inviolability of the Constitution, and the necessity of clinging to it as the only hope of the nation and the Union, there had been no difference of opinion, unless for a brief time, during some fierce political contest. In the main, the advice of Washington had been regarded as the words of wisdom for a people proud to call themselves his sons, and his warnings against sectional parties and sectional opinions were heeded by all good men at the North and at the South. The first grand change came in the formation of the Republican party, whose essential doctrine was sectional. Mr. Lincoln, in his late thanksgiving proclamation, says that the civil war was brought on us by this party, or, as he expresses it, by the devotion of the nation "to the cause of freedom and humanity." But the Republican party was not alone to blame for the terrible consequences which ensued. The sectionalism of that Northern party was no excuse for the sectionalism of the Southern secession party. The people of the South had no excuse for abandoning the North because a part of the people of the North were in a party which was sectional. But the issue was made, and the leaders of an old conspiracy were enabled to deceive and entrap a large portion of the people of the South into the crime of rebellion against the best government which the world ever knew. Still there was a large party in the South who maintained the old doctrine of the old times, and refused to join in the Southern sectional movement. That party was strong—perhaps it was a majority party. Certainly it was able to neutralize the other if it had been firm and courageous. But a portion of it succumbed. Then came the policy of Mr. Lincoln, which was fatal to the anti-sectional men of the South. Instead of helping them, he struck them down, or drove them into the ranks of the disunionists, and the result was the disappearance of the old Union-lovers in all the Southern States. But they have only disappeared for a time. They retain in their hearts the same old affection, and are waiting the day when they can exhibit it. They would to-day take the risk of being crushed by the Southern dynasty at Richmond if they could hope for reception and protection from the government at Washington.

Meantime the conservative men of the North, Democrats and Republicans—all who saw clearly the situation of affairs, who remembered the counsels of Washington, and the history of the republic in its best days—stand firm for the Constitution. They are a vast body of men, a clear majority to-day of the whole Northern people. The Republican party ceased to exist as it was, and became a radical abolition party. The Constitution was scouted and laughed at. The name of Washington was execrated. The counsels of Washington were set at naught as if they were the pratings of folly. New principles in politics and in morals were claimed as the fundamental doctrines of government. The idea of Union was abandoned for the plan of consolidation. The strength of States united for a common purpose was not believed to be true strength, and the apostles of the radical creed taught that homogeneousness of character and of social ideas was necessary to the solidity of a government. Against these doctrines the conservative men maintained, and still maintain, a firm front. And we have reason to be proud of this noble array of Americans, true to their ancient faith, true to the teaching of their fathers, true to the great doctrines of American liberty and law. So few and far between are the instances of desertion of principles among such men that a great noise is made by the radical party over each apostasy to them. Just now we hear it said that some conservative men have changed from their views and gone over to abolitionism, and on asking the evidence we are pointed to a slim list of gentlemen, who it is said are abandoning the principles they once held. This evidence is of no value. Of the few names on the list, we think no one can be found except of men who are known to have left the conservative ranks long ago. Some of them voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, others voted for Wadsworth in 1862, and we know some of them who have been in the receipt of large sums of money from the Administration of Mr. Lincoln for years. Such a list may be dismissed with a smile and a sigh. A sigh, because it is a sad sight in these days to see any man, however weak his mental structure, however much of a place-seeker he may have been, fall into that ruin of fame and reputation which necessarily attends him who in advanced years abandons principles he has upheld during all his life. A smile, because the cheat is too palpable to have any effect, when men who are in the pay of a political party, receiving its pecuniary support, attempt to convince the public that they are disinterested and sincere in casting off the principles they have advocated for years, and until a period considerably later than the outbreak of the present war, or when they seek for political effect to parade as new conversion their apostasy of two or four years ago.

But while we note with some regret the melancholy instances of political depravity which are thus exhibited in an attempt to give present importance to changes of principles made long since and under secret influences, we may congratulate the country on what has been a striking characteristic of the times, that such individual instances produce no public effect. The influence of such men is all gone. Who can avoid a feeling of contempt when he sees the name of a man notorious as the editor of one of the lowest and most scurrilous abolition sheets in the country, published as a new convert to the support of Mr. Lincoln's policy? Such false colors injure those who carry them.

There is no shame to any man in confessing that he has been misled and deceived. Thousands on thousands who have been thus misled by the professions of the radical leaders, are now leaving their ranks and taking up the cause of the Union and Constitution with those who are its firmest defenders. When the Republican party pledged itself not to become radically abolitionized, many believed the pledge. It thus obtained power. But its deceived members are abandoning it now, and it is honorable in them to do it. But what is that man's political reputation worth who fiercely opposed and denounced the Republican party when it proposed to be conservative, because he thought it radical, and who now goes over to the very heart of radicalism?

There is no chance of injury to our good cause from the course of such men. They but make wreck of their own reputation, and we shall see them either sinking into insignificance in the grand revival of old principles when we elect our candidates, or, if we be beaten by force and fraud, which now seems hardly possible, then we shall see them rewarded with office and pay in the ranks of radicalism, for the brief time preceding the inevitable ruin into which their new leaders will lead them and the country.

RADICAL ARGUMENTS.—Thaddeus Stevens in his Philadelphia speech gives us a fine specimen of Republican argument and the meaning of the Baltimore platform: we quote for the admiration of our American readers:—

The Union party could, thank God, prevent the machinations of the Chicago machinators. They whine about the liberty of the press. Why, their miserable press—whether it be the Age in this city, or any other miserable organ—gives daily proof of the lie that they utter. Had the speaker the power, he would not only let them see but feel the power of the government. And though no more honest patriot ever lived than Abraham Lincoln; though he loved no man more; though America never had a more upright patriot, yet he wished he had differently exercised his power, and have made those traitors squawk. (Laughter.)

Having previously declared that the Constitution no longer existed and that our only law is the law of war, this style of speech shows what might be expected from the new government which he proposes to establish.

PROTECTION OF CANADA.—The British Government has evidently been apprehensive that some breach of neutrality might take place on the Canadian frontier, and the two nations be dragged into a war in consequence. The plan therefore was resolved upon of removing all exposed detachments of troops—concentrating the entire force at a few strong points. This course would make the Canadians feel that they were thrown in a larger measure upon their own resources; for this reason they would be more solicitous for the preservation of peace, and more sedulously avoid just cause of offence to their neighbors. The report having gained currency that the government is about to withdraw all troops west of Kingston, the Toronto papers earnestly oppose this measure as follows:

"We trust that it may not yet be too late to reconsider the determination to withdraw all the troops from the west. The imperial government, let us hope, is not inaccessible to reason. If proper representations were made by the section of country interested, they might have their effect. We of course fully recognize the right of the imperial government to make whatever distribution of the troops it may deem best; but this does not preclude a respectful remonstrance against a course which can benefit neither Canadian nor imperial interests. If we ask the imperial government not to abandon the most exposed and the finest portion of the country, we are bound to show that we are doing, and are prepared to do, our part."

The Canadians not only wish to be protected at the expense of the imperial treasury, but they like to handle the money disbursed by large bodies of troops stationed among them. The home government takes a different view of the subject.

FISKE'S OVERLAND EXPEDITION.—Capt. Fiske's emigrant train which left St. Paul, Minnesota, about a month ago, hoping to reach Idaho, was surprised by Indians, and several persons killed, as already mentioned. He was reinforced from Fort Rice, and as we now learn by a telegram from J. S. Prince, late Mayor of St. Paul, has returned in safety to the Fort. The advices from Mr. Prince are dated Oct. 21st. Until that part of the country is more settled, communication across the plains will be very dangerous, if not impracticable.

SERENADE TO GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The McClellan Legion, learning at a late hour Monday evening that Mr. Pendleton was in the city, gave him an impromptu serenade with Dodworth's Band, at the New York Hotel. Col. Duryea and Capt. Newell addressed Mr. Pendleton very gracefully. Mr. Pendleton being called out, was introduced to the assembly by John Van Buren, Esq., and responded to the gallant soldiers in a brief and stirring speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

I thank you for this manifestation of your kind feeling towards myself. I am the more grateful for it as it comes from men who have stood in the fore front of danger, and periled their lives for their country. I accept this as an evidence of your confidence in, and of your sympathy with, my devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

I have rarely found it necessary to reply to any personal attack. A friend has just handed me a pamphlet which he tells me has extensive circulation both here and in the army. It professes to be a record of my speeches and votes in Congress, and to prove from them my "hostility to the republic." It professes to be published by the "Union Congressional Committee," and to be compiled from the Congressional Globe, to which it appeals for its entire accuracy.

On the 7th page of that pamphlet I am charged to have voted against certain resolutions on the 7th July, 1864. Now, if any of you gentlemen will examine the Globe, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax his recollection, he will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July, 1864. From this specimen of fraud and forgery, I leave you to judge the credibility of the whole fabrication.

I was born in Ohio; I have lived all my life in the Northwest; I know the sentiment of her people. I sympathize entirely with it. They are attached by every tie of affection and interest to the Union.

Unlike New York, they have never known another government, and their hearts cling to this government with indescribable tenacity. Unlike you, they are an inland people, chiefly devoted to agriculture. As an integral and controlling portion of the Union they have prestige and power. They fear, in disunion, isolation from the world and the loss of that prestige and power. Their interest requires that they should have speedy and easy communication with the ocean—and this they intend to have both by the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New York, by conciliation and in peace if they can, by all the force and power which a teeming population and a fruitful soil give them, if they must. They believe that the first step towards maintaining the Union is the election of General McClellan. They believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power will produce union. They believe the policy of the Administration towards both the Southern and the Northern States is fatal to the Union.

General McClellan in his Harrison Landing letter, said, "*Neither confiscation of property, nor political executions of persons, nor territorial organization of States, nor forcible abolition of slavery, should be for one moment thought of.*" In his letter of acceptance, he said, "*The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, a like spirit must prevail in the councils of the country, and in the hearts of the people.*" The Democratic party is pledged to "unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution." It is pledged to the "restoration of peace on the basis of the Federal union of the States."

We believe we know that if this party shall be restored to power, if this policy shall prevail, the Union will be restored. State after State will return to us and the echoes of our rejoicing will come down to us from

the vaults of Heaven itself, in token that the Deity approves that statesmanship which tempers all its policy with moderation, and justice, and conciliation. When next I meet you I hope we may have already entered on that work. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and wish you good night.

LETTER FROM GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The following is a copy of a letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, just received by Hon. John B. Haskin, of the New York Democratic Executive State Committee.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your friendly letter. Malignant misrepresentations and falsehoods are so frequent in our political struggles that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them.

I make no professions of a new faith, only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that *there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union*, who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration *by all means which will effect that end*, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the prosperity of this people; *and no man would deprecate more heartily or oppose more persistently the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits.*

I am in favor of exacting no conditions, insisting upon no terms not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the government upon its old foundations, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, New York.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. PENDLETON

CINCINNATI, October 18.

Hon. C. L. Ward, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter. In the very beginning of this war—in the first days of the extra session of 1861—I said in my place in Congress that I would vote for all measures necessary to enable the government to maintain its honor and dignity and prevent disaster to the flag. I have done so.

I thought, by the adoption of such measures, the faith of the government was pledged to the troops in the field, and must not be forfeited by inadequate supplies. I never gave a vote which was incompatible with this sentiment.

All appropriations, pure and simple, for the support and efficiency of the army and navy, had my cordial concurrence. It was only when they were connected with other, and improper, appropriations; when by reason of their popularity they were loaded down with fraudulent items for the benefit of contractors and speculators, and every attempt to separate them failed; when they were made a stalking-horse for some abolition scheme, that I was constrained reluctantly to vote against the whole bill.

But I repeat that I voted against no bill which was confined simply to the object of supplies for the army and the navy. I am, very truly yours,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

A LETTER FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN.—At the last meeting of the McClellan Legion, the following letter was received from Gen. McClellan:

ORANGE, Oct. 13.

MY DEAR SIR: In consequence of an absence of several days from home, your letter of the 8th did not meet my eye till to-day.

I accept with pride the honorary membership of the legion you have done me the honor to call by my name.

No greater compliment could have been paid to me than this association of my name with a society composed of my comrades in the present war. My love and gratitude for them have remained unchanged during our long separation, and I have watched with the most intense interest their noble and persistent gallantry in the many battles they have fought under the commanders who have succeeded me in the Army of the Potomac.

You, and they, may rest satisfied that I remain the same man that I was when I had the honor to command the Army of the Potomac, and that I shall never willingly disappoint their confidence.

With my sincere thanks for the compliment you have paid me, and my earnest wishes for the prosperity of my former comrades, and of our country,

I am, very respectfully and truly, your friend,
(Signed) GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. H. Liebenau, Corresponding Secretary McClellan Legion, 534 Broadway.

President Lincoln's Reply to the Tennesseeans.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 22, 1864.

Messrs. Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas A. R. Nelson, James T. P. Carter, John Williams, A. Blizzard, Henry Cooper, Baillie Peyton, John Lellyett, Emerson Etheridge and John D. Perryman.

GENTLEMEN:—On the fifteenth day of this month, as I remember, a printed paper with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper, purporting to be a proclamation by Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee; and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be extracted from the code of Tennessee, was laid before me.

The protest, proclamation and extracts are respectively as follows:—

[The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Governor Johnson, dated September 30th, to which it refers, together with the list of the counties in east, middle and west Tennessee; also extracts from the code of Tennessee in relation to electors of President and Vice-President, qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and places of holding elections, and officers of popular elections.]

The President then says:

At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way only one day previously.

Up to the present moment nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Governor Johnson or any one else connected with the proclamation and myself.

Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do in the midst of so many pressing public duties.

My conclusion is that I can have nothing to do with the matter either to sustain the plan as the convention and Governor Johnson have initiated it, or to revoke or modify it as you demand.

By the Constitution and laws the President is charged with no duty in the conduct of the Presidential election in any State, nor do I in this case perceive any military reason for his interference in the matter.

The movement set on foot by the convention and Governor Johnson does not, as seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the national executive.

In no proper sense can it be considered other than as an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee.

I do not perceive in the plan any menace of violence or coercion towards any one.

Mr. Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as military governor it is his duty to keep the peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more, but you object to the plan.

Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it.

Do as you please on your own account peacefully and legally, and Governor Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power.

I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee in strict accordance with the old code of the State is not now a possibility.

It is scarcely necessary to add that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast, in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the government, to determine whether they are entitled to be counted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Except it be to give protection against violence, I decline to interfere in any way with any Presidential election.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

THE KEYSTONE STATE GIVES A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON THE HOME VOTE.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 25.

Jefferson County official gives a Democratic majority of 202.

The official total Democratic majorities on the home vote foot up 40,020, and the Republican majorities 39,867; excess of Democratic majorities 153, with Forest County to hear from officially. It is reported to have given 18 Democratic majority.

A Democratic Majority Returned to the Indiana Senate.

The Indiana Journal (Rep.) of the 17th inst. has the following:

"In the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Jennings and Jackson, James H. Vawter receives two majority on the official vote. This gives the Democrats two majority in the Senate."

This shows that the claim of a great Republican victory in Indiana is without foundation.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.—We annex herewith our usual monthly summary of the movements of leading articles of produce at this port. The table is kept in even weeks, and we therefore anticipate the close of the month by two or three days in order to include only the same number of weeks as were given in the former years which are named in the comparison:

Receipts of Certain Articles of Domestic Produce at New York for ten months from Jan. 1st:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Ashes, bbls	15,676	14,225	13,813
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, bbls	4,168,856	3,511,820	6,128,428
Corn meal, bbls	218,175	193,902	228,128
Wheat, bush	23,417,679	12,898,634	11,114,166
Rye, bush	942,878	857,619	307,648
Oats, bush	4,066,190	6,974,450	9,182,856
Barley, bush	1,054,806	1,240,494	1,596,827
Peas, bush	83,548	91,019	184,929
Corn, bush	14,485,455	13,786,844	6,614,000
Cotton, bales	89,562	86,980	169,478
Naval Stores—			
Crude turp., bbls	2,049	1,725	6,780
Spirits turp., bbls	8,699	4,304	2,963
Rosin, bbls	36,823	9,873	13,828
Tar, bbls	4,850	10,980	5,015
Pitch, bbls	2,598	1,078	2,890
Provisions—			
Pork, pkgs	846,549	400,019	272,258
Beef, pkgs	130,816	66,467	67,764
Cut meats, pkgs	281,687	484,909	346,539
Butter, pkgs	480,574	626,826	412,940
Cheese, pkgs	600,678	567,796	510,444
Lard, tcs. and bbls	346,447	376,411	175,328
Do. kegs	82,120	85,617	16,104
Whiskey, bbls	628,061	204,565	271,132

The figures present about the same relative changes noticed in former months of this year. The fluctuation in the currency value of the exports gives to this table of relative quantities an unusual importance.

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports of Certain Leading Articles of Domestic Produce for the first ten months from January 1st:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Ashes—Pots, bbls	8,073	8,599	6,718
Do. Pearls, bbls	1,468	1,115	1,092
Beeswax, lbs	106,750	147,120	422,454
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, bbls	2,546,845	2,170,405	1,718,879
Rye flour, bbls	7,168	5,055	2,667
Corn meal, bbls	117,828	122,783	94,649
Wheat, bush	21,452,628	18,664,089	11,842,820
Rye, bush	1,075,101	418,249	452
Oats, bush	189,236	118,974	89,810
Barley, bush	22,183	52,439	150
Peas, bush	99,184	86,499	176,556
Corn, bush	9,987,874	7,415,102	802,968
Candles, bxs	114,901	101,192	110,688
Coal, tons	78,199	42,716	47,484
Cotton, bales	18,918	12,689	25,610
Hay, bales	31,556	17,568	32,856
Hops, bales	15,673	21,562	17,789
Naval Stores—			
Crude turp., bbls	16	4	746
Spirits turp., bbls	487	897	852
Rosin, bbls	14,061	4,152	1,529
Tar, bbls	1,674	6,010	1,413
Pitch, bbls	769	1,242	2,659
Oils—Whale, galls	1,447,787	262,466	409,547
Do. sperm, galls	685,085	496,094	1,214,114
Do. lard, galls	618,572	793,548	124,570
Do. linseed, galls	27,629	14,884	56,577
Provisions—			
Pork, bbls	155,514	161,858	119,010
Beef, bbls	25,871	33,818	32,276
Do. tcs	36,083	35,478	44,705
Cut meats, lbs	125,612,810	170,673,389	87,727,888
Butter, lbs	22,617,046	18,145,125	11,724,664
Cheese, lbs	30,610,856	32,100,933	33,557,711
Lard, lbs	110,650,481	107,689,984	49,833,789
Rice, tcs	673	168	4
Do. bbls	8,572	9,268	16,840
Tallow, lbs	84,800,879	35,241,807	28,084,404
Tobacco, crude, pkgs	91,008	88,685	129,622
Do. manf., lbs	1,171,146	2,585,864	4,412,417
Whalebone, lbs	1,086,397	151,160	480,104

The crowded state of our columns forbids extended comment, but the figures may be left to tell their own story without further explanation.

"PEACE THROUGH SUBJUGATION."

We invite the attention of all thinking men to the following lesson from history. It is contained in an address of Hon. Charles Mason of Washington:

Towards the close of the thirteenth century Edward I, of England, claimed to be the legitimate sovereign of Scotland—holding all those to be traitors who resisted his rule. His claims were stoutly resisted by the "rebels," under the leadership of the celebrated William Wallace. In 1299 they were defeated at the decisive battle of Falkirk. Their military power was "crushed" and Scotland was subjugated and "loyal."

Three years later Wallace had become again as formidable as before, and Edward had to commence his work of conquest anew. He moved northward with the whole military power of his realm, accompanied by his navy, which had the entire command of the sea. After a war of two years the Scotch were entirely overwhelmed, and Wallace taken prisoner and executed. The conqueror marched in triumph from one end of the country to the other. All vied in their professions of allegiance; all bowed to the sceptre of the conqueror. He attempted to abrogate the Scottish customs, to abolish the Scottish name, and even to substitute English for the Scotch inhabitants of the kingdom. All seemed peace and security.

Two years later the rebellion broke out afresh under Robert Bruce. In 1307, at the fatal battle of Methoven, the organized military power of Scotland was again annihilated and Bruce became a fugitive and a wanderer. Eight years later he found himself at the head of another army. The battle of Bannockburn was fought and Scotland was again free.

Under the weak successors of Bruce the domination of England was again claimed and enforced. For three hundred years Scotland often raised the standard of rebellion, and seized upon every opportunity that presented itself for co-operation with the enemies of England. The two nations came to be regarded as natural enemies until James VI. of Scotland at length ascended the English throne. The more powerful country thus united itself to the weaker, and national animosities became extinguished by peaceful appliances which would never have yielded to force. The lapse of more than two hundred and fifty years has seen that union constantly growing stronger, which centuries of war and mutual injury had seemed to have rendered wholly impossible.

These teachings of the history of the past are confirmed by the lessons of our own experience. The State of Missouri, once reduced to quiet and held in a constrained loyalty by military power, is again rising in successful rebellion, and must be conquered anew. The same may be said of a great portion of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, as well as some of the States on this side of the Mississippi.

Mere conquest never extinguishes national antipathies, but gives them edge and venom. The mild influences of peace and kindness effect what could never be attained by violence in the production and preservation of national unity. They accomplish their purposes, not by resisting the power to separate, but by removing the wish and the motive for doing so. Is the lesson to be lost upon us? Shall we continue vainly to pursue the phantom "Union" over fields of carnage when it is ready to nestle in our bosoms as a blessed reality. If, discarding the brutal, savage, and fiendish propensities of our nature, we invoke the peaceful influences of intellect and reason and the teachings of the Divine Master. We may soon have peace and union if we choose, but not by war, however successful. The conquest of all the cities and the dispersion of the armies of the Confederacy will only bring increasing difficulties and enshroud the country in a deeper gloom. Your means of support will be abstracted by increasing taxation, your sons snatched from you by frequently recurring conscription. Large standing armies will be necessary to preserve the country in its forced allegiance. The simplicity of your republican institutions will disappear, and in their stead the costly machinery of a government which enforces obedience by the fear it excites rather than by the affection it induces. For your own sake and for that of your posterity we conjure you to turn back from the path of danger in which you are now rushing forward to your ruin.

QUEBEC, Oct. 22.

THE CONFEDERATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The outline of the new Federal Constitution will probably be as follows:—

The Governor General of the Confederation to be appointed by the Crown, and be advised by a Cabinet under the British parliamentary form of government. Members of the Upper Chamber are to be appointed by the Crown for life. Members of the Lower House are to be elected for five years. Representation is to be adjusted every ten years. The Lieutenant Governor of each Province is to be appointed by the Governor General of the Confederation, under the advice of the Federal Cabinet. The constitutions of the local legislatures are to be determined by the existing Parliaments, without regard to uniformity. The Finance Ministers of the different Provinces are engaged in preparing financial statements for each province.

Foreign News.

Advices to October 14th.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE AMERICAN WAR—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—COTTON DECLINED 1 a 2d.—CONSOLS 88½ a 88¾—CAPTAIN SEMMES TO COMMAND THE STEAMER RANGER—THE NIAGARA SEIZES ANOTHER STEAMER—THE FLORIDA AGAIN AT WORK—THE DANISH QUESTION—&c., &c.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 24.

The steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived here at 10.30 o'clock this morning. Her dates are five days' later than those already received.

Commercial affairs continued to be the principal topic of discussion.

The depression in commercial circles shews no diminution, and business, especially in cotton, is almost at a dead lock, and prices continue to fall.

The additional failures which have taken place, include Louis Spaltz, large cotton dealer in Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling; Messrs. Hime, Milnes & Co., cotton brokers in Liverpool, with considerable liabilities, and Messrs. Bendlue & Co., merchants in London, whose liabilities are small.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England on the 12th inst. showed great subsidence, and there was, consequently, more steadiness in the funds. The minimum rate at the Bank was nine per cent.

The half-monthly settlement in the Confederate loan exhibits a strange anomaly, the price in London being 55, and in Manchester 50, while at Liverpool, owing to the extent of adverse speculations, it has rebounded to 64.

The London Times has an editorial on the address with three hundred thousand signatures, recently sent to Governor Seymour from England, entreating the North to make peace with the South.

The Times says the address signed by these 303,000 gentlemen can effect just nothing, and thinks the only possible solution of the question is continued war. America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which settled Europe on its present basis, and terrible as is the process, the Times cannot doubt that America will be the better for it in the end.

From the Liverpool Correspondent of the London News, Oct. 12.

CAPTAIN SEMMES AGAIN AFLOAT—SAILING OF THE LAUREL.—Captain Semmes, of whom since the sinking of the Alabama we have heard so little, and that little so erroneous, sailed from the Mersey on Sunday last on board the bark Laurel, under the command of Captain S. F. Ramsay. The destination of the Laurel is rather mysterious at present; but, as far as the customs bill of entry shows, the vessel has certainly cleared for ports where Confederate proclivities predominate, viz.: Nassau, Havana, and Matamoras. Her cargo is of such a mixed nature that no belligerent State would have the slightest doubt as to its usefulness. It consists of some large guns, small arms, shoes, leather in bulk, ammunition, clothes, blankets, drugs, &c.

But the Laurel must not be supposed to be intended for a cruiser; she is merely a tender, and carries out to a certain latitude guns and ammunition for a new screw steamer, of which Capt. Semmes is to take command. This vessel is supposed to be a new screw steamer which was lying at Madeira on the 3d instant, and was there known under the name of the Ranger. The Ranger is large and very swift. To show that Capt. Semmes does not go unattended we may here state that he took with him on board the Laurel eight officers and 100 men, most of whom served with him on board the Alabama.

FRANCE.

The Patrie says that Prussia has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question.

La France says that the insurrection in Algeria is spreading, and the natives there appear to be obeying a summons to a holy war.

AUSTRIA.

The reports of a ministerial crisis is considered premature, but it is believed that Count Rechberg will tender his resignation on account of complications in the foreign policy.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

At the peace conference a compromise is said to have been effected on the financial question. Minor questions were also arranged, and there only remains now the drawing up of the treaty of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that there are good grounds for believing that representations have been made at Vienna and Berlin by England and France with respect to the unwarrantable pretensions of the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries on account of the blockade during the war, and a Paris paper professes to know that concessions have been made to the Danes in the conference, and that a larger portion of North Schleswig than expected will be incorporated with Jutland.

PRUSSIA.

A meeting between the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia was about to take place at Darmstadt.

NEW ZEALAND.

It is officially announced that the New Zealanders have unconditionally submitted to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the governor's disposal. They were permitted to return to their lands, a small portion of which only will be forfeited.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13, P.M.—Captain Semmes, accompanied by eight officers of the Alabama, and one hundred men, has left this city to be transferred with guns, &c., to the steamer Ranger, recently lying at Madeira.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, has arrived off Sherbam with a Spanish steamer seized under suspicion of being a blockade runner.

The ship Southern Rights, of Richmond, Me., was captured August 22nd, by the pirate Florida, and released under bonds.

The Eastport, Me., Fire.—Loss $400 000.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 25.

Capt. Field, of the steamer New England, gives additional particulars of the fire at Eastport, Me.

The estimated damage is four hundred thousand dollars.

The wharves on Water street, where the burnt buildings stood, were much injured.

An alarm of fire was first raised at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, by the burning of a smoke house at North End.

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Sunday morning another fire broke out in a saloon on Union wharf which terminated in a general conflagration.

A strong north east wind prevailed and the tide being low there was a scarcity of water, while there were only two available engines in the town.

The property burned was but slightly insured, and some of it not at all.

Mr. McGeck, clothing dealer, is a sufferer to the amount of $13,000 No insurance.

The loss of E. E Shedd, druggist, is equally heavy. Not insured.

The Eastport Sentinel office was burned.

The telegraph office, which was destroyed, is now established over Bradish's bakery.

The Frontier Bank, which was also destroyed, has been removed to the Custom House.

The ladies signally distinguished themselves in saving goods and even working at the engines.

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.

In the Superior Court of this city, to-day, an application was made in behalf of the opponents of the new constitution for a mandamus directed to Gov. Bradford, commanding him to exclude from being counted the vote of the soldiers now out of the State. The court dismissed the application; the court being of opinion that no sufficient grounds existed for the interposition of the court in the matter. The counsel immediately filed an appeal from the above order, and the record was made up and sent last evening to the Court of Appeals, before which an appeal will be had to-day or to-morrow. In addition to Mr. Alexander, it is stated that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Wm. Schley, Esq., are engaged on the part of the petitioner, while Henry Stockbridge and Archibald Stirling, Jr., Esqs., will appear for the Governor.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 25.

THE VOTE ON THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.—We have very little to add to the vote heretofore published upon the new constitution. Since our last report the official returns that have reached headquarters are as follows:

The Sixth Maryland Regiment, volunteer infantry, has given a vote for the constitution of 176, and against it 9.

Company I, Third Potomac Home Brigade, voted for the constitution 16, against it 1.

This changes the result published yesterday only 15 votes in favor of the constitution, and makes the majority, so far for the constitution 814.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

C of Washington	New York	Oct 29	Liverpool.
Teutonia	New York	Oct 29	Hamburg.
Caledonia	New York	Oct 29	Glasgow.
Scotia	New York	Nov 2	Liverpool.
Champion	New York	Nov 2	Aspinwall.
Matanzas	New York	Nov 3	Havana.
City Manchester	New York	Nov 5	Liverpool.
New York	New York	Nov 5	Bremen.
Corsica	New York	Nov 7	Havana &c.
Lafayette	New York	Nov 6	Havre.

City Intelligence.

A LITTLE SCIENCE WANTED.—This city has a great many Commissions, or Bureaus, of public business, that could well be spared. If they were gone, nobody would miss them but the cashier of the city treasury. But there is room in our municipal organization for a body of scientific advisers, to whom questions of public nuisances and matters of sanitary interest, which perplex the minds of the unskillful civic authorities, could be referred for settlement. Egyptian darkness is not denser than the intellects of the city Solons upon any scientific question, as for instance—what causes the abominable stench which loads the air in certain up-town portions of the city in certain seasons of the year?—what is the best disposition to make of the city slaughter houses, bone-boiling establishments, and other disagreeable classes of business?—how can our streets be effectually cleaned, and the rich muck taken from them be made to pay all the expenses, as it ought to do? These are samples of the problems continually coming up for solution, which only professional chemists and other scientific men can solve.

The importance of applied science in city affairs may be clearly seen in the single case of the mysterious odor up town. Whence do they come from? Who knows? Some think from the gas-houses, others from the sewers, others from the fat-melting and slaughter-houses on the North River. At present, everything is conjecture. Nothing whatever is done to discover the real cause of the nuisance and abate it. The dull managers of the city departments have neither the intelligence nor the inclination to look into the matter—even if it were settled, as it is not, to which department of the local circumlocution office the grievance belonged. Private citizens cannot be expected to devote themselves for two or three weeks to this noisome line of investigation without pay, and then be confronted, as they probably would be, with the jealousy and antipathy of the city officials. A scientific commission, employed and paid by the corporation, are the only parties who can be expected to fathom the mystery and put an end to the enigmatical effluvia.

If the defective sewerage of the city is the cause—as most persons are inclined to believe—no time should be lost in having the fact verified and the remedy applied. One of the worst epidemics that ever raged in Paris sprang from clogged sewers. In London, and in most of the cities of England, the least stoppage of the sewers is known to be attended with highly injurious results to the populations living over them. In the Old World, the importance of this subject is well understood. Here, in the metropolis of America, the public know little and care less about it. Sanitary science, in connection with the welfare of great communities, is, with us, a thing of the future.

We are confident, with regard to the particular nuisance under notice, that two weeks of careful examination by a jury of practical chemists and civil engineers, and the adoption of their report by the city government, would, at a moderate expense, put a stop to this foul nuisance and contribute greatly to the pleasure and comfort of living in town, as well as save the city from possible epidemics. If the sewers are at fault, nothing can be easier than for a scientific commission to determine that fault by analyzing the gases that come from them, and to correct the evil by the processes recently introduced with success in the capitals of Europe.

Let the friends of municipal reform, to whatever party they belong, come to an amicable agreement upon this question of a scientific bureau to investigate scientific questions. There is certainly nothing that the city is more in need of at this time.

A HARD CASE.—An American seaman named Austin J. Hand, a native of Southampton, L. I., was instrumental in detecting the piratical character of the Laird rams, and making the facts known to the agents of this government. He was a workman in Laird's yard when the rams were building, earning $24 a week in gold; but feeling that the interests of his country were superior to mere personal considerations, at once took measures to prevent the threatened depredations on American commerce. From the accounts given, there is reason to believe that Mr. Hand and a brother-in-law, Mr. Thos. Sweeney, were instrumental in saving millions of dollars to American merchants. Yet as a consequence of their action in this matter, these men are severe sufferers. They immediately lost their situations, and all the English ship-yards were closed against them. In answer to their application for employment, they were told that ship-builders "could get their work done without employing Yankee spies." These alleged spies therefore sailed for the United States, the American Consul at Liverpool paying their passage money and promising them situations here as good as those which had been lost. How have these fair promises been realized? Mr. Hand, though a skillful workman, has fourteen times visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard since his arrival, making a full statement of his case, without receiving any other satisfaction, than a promise of work "next week," or some other time. Meanwhile a wife and four children are in a state of destitution. This is not right. A noble-hearted, self-sacrificing American seaman should not thus suffer for having done his duty. His late associate has been provided for through the efforts of Mr. Bernard Casserly, secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, who will gladly communicate with any benevolent individual interested in the subject.

Before dismissing the case, it may be well to inquire, "Is this an instance of political proscription?" We learn upon examination that Mr. Hand was closely questioned upon his political views. The question was squarely put, "Which side would he vote for?" Hesitating a little, he was informed that he did not answer promptly. These interrogatories probably explain fully the difficulty experienced by this man in obtaining a livelihood, after rendering a service to his country of a value beyond calculation. He has learned what many other honest, hard-working American mechanics have learned before him, to their sorrow.

CITY INSPECTOR BOOLE SUSPENDED FROM OFFICE.—Mayor Gunther on Monday sent a communication to City Inspector Boole notifying him of his suspension from office. Accompanying it was a copy of a message stating the reasons for the act, which, he said, would be transmitted to the Common Council at their next meeting. This notice would have been served upon Mr. Boole on Saturday, but he could not be found until yesterday morning. Mr. Boole denies the power of the Mayor to remove him. The matter will probably get into the courts.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF CITY RAILROADS.—A committee of the Common Council have under consideration the petitions of business men, cartmen and others, in the lower part of the city asking for the removal of the railroads, which seriously obstruct travel and business operations in several of the side streets. In a number of instances, it is said that merchants have been obliged to remove to other parts of the city on account of these obstructions.

SHIP-BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

The ship-yards of New York and vicinity are actively engaged in constructing many steamships of large tonnage. They are chiefly for private parties, and designed for the merchant service.

In vessels of this description, our naval architects have made, within a few years, great progress. Science and art have extended their aid in no other department of handiwork more particularly, than in this; and the appreciation of the fact, that the models of such vessels, and the skill and ingenuity manifested in their construction, are universally regarded as of a superior order, is practically shown by the numerous vessels built in this city for individuals from all sections. Among the number now on the stocks, and those recently completed, are the following:—

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COLORADO.

This vessel is being finished by Wm. H. Webb for service on the Pacific Coast. She is 340 feet long, 44 foot wide, and 3,195 tons burthen. She is of white oak and hackmatac, and embraces all the modern improvements for securing great strength, safety, and comfort.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER MORO CASTLE.

The Moro Castle is being completed at the Alliance Iron Works. Her hull was built by J. A. Westervalt & Son, and she is 250 feet long, 40 feet beam, 22 feet 3 inches deep, has three decks, and is 1,988 tons burthen. This vessel is owned by Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., and when completed will be put on the route from New York to Havana. She is built of white oak, chestnut, &c., and will be fitted up in a style of great taste and beauty.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER YEDDO.

This steamer, built by Mr. J. Simonson, is now at the Neptune Iron Works receiving her machinery. She is 200 feet long, 36 feet beam, 26 feet deep, has two decks, and is 1,217 tons burthen. She is built of white oak in the best manner, and is intended for service on the coast of China. She is owned by T. W. Dearborn and others.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER GUIDING STAR.

This vessel is owned by the New York Mail Steamship Co., and her route of service will be from New York to Havana and New Orleans. She is 305 feet long, 40 feet beam, 30 feet deep, and 2,450 tons burthen. She is built of white oak, hackmatac, &c., and fitted up with taste and beauty. Her hull was built by Roosevelt, Joyce & Waterbury, and the machinery by the Etna Ironworks.

THE PROPELLERS GRANADA AND ALHAMBRA.

These vessels are sister ships, and will soon be completed. Their hulls were built by Mr. Thomas Stack, and the machinery by the Fulton Ironworks. They will be put on the route hence to a Southern port by their owners, Messrs. Arthur Leary & Co., as soon as finished. They are 181 feet long, 29 feet 10 inches beam, 19 feet 3 inches deep, and 770 tons burthen. They are of white oak, chestnut, hackmatac, &c., and well built, and will be fitted up in the best manner.

THE PROPELLERS ELECTRA AND GALATEA.

These vessels are sister ships, and owned by the Neptune Steamship Co. They are on the route between New York and Boston. They are 245 feet long, 40 feet beam, 16 feet, 6 inches deep, and 1,400 tons burthen. They are built of white oak, chestnut, &c., fitted up in splendid style, and in every respect first class vessels. Hulls built by Messrs. Van Deusen & Brother; machinery by Etna Ironworks.

THE PROPELLERS MONTEREY AND MARIPOSA.

These steamers are sister ships, owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and are designed for service on the Pacific coast. They are fitted up in elegant style, and no expense is being spared to make them first class vessels. Their lengths are 210 feet, beam 34 feet, depth 24 feet, tonnage 1,160 tons. They are of live oak, white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened in a superior manner. Hulls built by Webb & Bell; machinery by Novelty Ironworks.

THE PROPELLERS OCEANUS, NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND PROTEUS.

These vessels are mates, owned by the Neptune Steamship Company, and when completed will run on the route from New York to Boston. They will be fitted up in the best manner, and every precaution against fire, risk of navigation, &c., will be duly attended to, that they may be in every way perfect. Their lengths are, 245 feet, beam 40 feet, depth 17 feet 8 inches, tonnage 1,632 tons. Their hulls are of white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened in the most approved manner.

This company have in course of construction by Messrs. Van Deusen & Brother, also the builders of the above steamers, three others, named *Thetis, Metis* and *Otis*, also when completed to be put on the same route.

The mention of the above steamers, all of large tonnage, and constructed by our best shipbuilders, for the wealthiest of our citizens and enterprising merchants, will give an excellent impression of the state of the shipping interest at the present time.

MUTUAL EXCHANGE OF RAILROAD TICKETS.—The city railroad companies have decided to adopt the plan of mutual exchange of tickets. They have also determined to establish down-town offices for the sale of tickets. These reforms, which have been loudly demanded by the public, show a disposition on the part of the railroad companies to listen to the voice of reason. Other improvements will follow if the people keep on clamoring for them. It now remains for the city stage companies to exchange each other's tickets, place conductors on their vehicles and be a little more thoughtful of their customers' comfort in all respects.

REV. DR. HAWKS.—We understand that this distinguished clergyman will officiate during the winter at the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street between 6th and 7th avenues.

SOLDIERS' FURLOUGHS.—Gen. Dix has issued orders to the effect that the furloughs of all disabled soldiers given from hospitals in this department are extended, by direction of the War Department, until the 12th of November.

NATURALIZATION.—About 500 new voters are naturalized daily at the City Hall. Among the number are many honorably discharged soldiers, who avail themselves of the privileges of naturalization afforded by the recent act of Congress.

THE LATE RAILROAD SMASH-UP.—The death of Mr. James E. Bulkley in St. Luke's Hospital, from injuries received in consequence of the cars running off the track of the Harlem Railroad at 77th street and 4th avenue, is to be made the subject of a thorough investigation before Coroner Ranney. A jury has been empannelled at the hospital, and the inquisition commenced. Evidence has been adduced from John Brownig, engineer, and Thomas Deegan, fireman, going to show that the train was going at the ordinary rate of speed at the time of the occurrence. Ward Nichols, conductor of the train, testified that he was going at a rate of speed not exceeding 20 miles an hour; he first noticed a sudden shock and a careening of the cars, which turned over on the side, throwing the passengers under the seats, &c. John Sheehan, the flagman at 78th street, and who has been acting in that capacity for nearly twenty years, thought the train was going at the rate of 35 or 40 miles an hour. Mr. A. W. Eggleston, road-master of the Harlem Railroad, testified that that portion of the road where the accident occurred was some ten months ago laid with new ties and rails, and that previous to the accident no flaw was perceptible in the rail that broke. It will be remembered that it was the New Haven train that ran off the track, but the road belongs to the Harlem Railroad Company. Consequently a great effort is being made by both companies to avoid the responsibility. It is alleged by the New Haven Company that the accident was occasioned by a defective rail, while on the other hand the Harlem Company are endeavoring to make out that the breaking of the rail was the result of running a heavily loaded train at too great a rate of speed over the road. Both companies have employed eminent counsel to look after their respective interests during the progress of the inquisition before the coroner. The case will be resumed again next Saturday.

FATAL RESULTS OF PULLING TEETH.—On Sunday forenoon a lad, about four years old, named Patrick James Green, whose parents reside at 511 First Avenue, was taken to the dental establishment of Dr. George Schoning, 445 Third Avenue, to have some teeth which pained him extracted. Two of the teeth were quickly drawn, but while the third one was being extracted the little fellow was seized with convulsions, and turning black in the face became insensible. He was removed from the chair by his father, and two physicians were soon procured by the dentist, but when they arrived life was extinct. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen, the extreme fright and pain experienced by the deceased produced congestion of the brain, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. No blame was attached to the dentist.

INTERESTING CASE OF ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—On Saturday afternoon a novel and really interesting case of alleged kidnapping was brought before Justice Dowling at the Halls of Justice. It appears in evidence that on the evening of the 6th inst., Mary Eckhard, who is otherwise known as "Senorita Lopez," abducted from the sidewalk in Fourteenth street, near the Hippodrome, a bright lad of eight years, George Seagrist by name, whom she claims as her child. Mr. Francis Seagrist, of No. 108 Bowery, who claims to be the child's father, learning of the alleged abduction, and hearing further that Senorita Lopez had taken him to Washington, applied for a warrant, and a peremptory requisition was made by Governor Seymour, and the case was then given to Deputy Marshal Borst. The marshal found the child and the Senorita in the Washington Canterbury Hall, where, it is stated, the putative mother was profiting from her boy's exhibitions in gymnastics. The officer there made the arrest, notwithstanding the interference of friends of the accused, and bringing hither the prisoner and three children, with young Seagrist, reported to Justice Dowling. In the proceedings on Saturday the case appeared to be considerably muddled, Mr. Seagrist's counsel asserting that four years and a half ago Mrs. Eckhard took the child from the almshouse, and, after keeping him a while, returned him to that institution, and that subsequently Mr. Seagrist took the child thence and adopted him. The child appeared to entertain deep affection for Mrs. Eckhard, and she declined to surrender him, whereupon Justice Dowling, being unable to render a decision, committed the accused, promising to decide the case this morning. Mrs. Eckhard's three children were sent with her to the Tombs, where they were placed in care of Mrs. Foster, the matron.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE STEVENS HOUSE.—About three o'clock on Friday afternoon, a young man named George Bristenbecker, for some time cashier at the Stevens House, corner of Broadway and Morris street, who had been recently discharged, entered the house and made an assault on an employee named John Madden. A scuffle ensued in the baggage room, during which Madden received a black eye. Several persons interfered, when Bristenbecker attempted to escape. Being pursued by Madden, he drew a revolver and fired three shots, all of which missed [illegible] one, however, taking effect in the forehead of Timothy Cahill, a waiter in the Stevens House. Fortunately the wound is not dangerous. Bristenbecker was arrested and subsequently committed by Justice Hogan in default of $1,000 bail.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY TAKING ARSENIC—*Druggist Censured.*—A young woman, named Ellen Hanley, residing at No. 535 Second Avenue, committed suicide last week by taking a dose of arsenic. The deceased sent a little girl to the drug store of C. P. Skelton, No. 573 Second Avenue, to purchase six cents worth of arsenic, saying that it was to kill rats. On receiving the poison, Miss Hanley asked the girl not to inform any one that she had bought it, and immediately swallowed the fatal dose. An inquest was held by Coroner Ranney. The jury found that deceased came to her death by suicide by taking arsenic, and we further censure Dr. Christopher P. Skelton, of 573 Second Avenue, for selling poison to a young child, contrary to law. Coroner Ranney required Dr. Skelton to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer any indictment which the Grand Jury may find against him.

FRONT PLATFORM RIDING AGAIN.—On Saturday evening John H. Maas, of No. 23 West Tenth street, either leaped or fell from the front platform of Seventh Avenue car No. 121, and was run over and almost instantly killed in Thompson street, near Amity. Robert Murphy, driver of the car, was arrested; but it appearing on the inquest before Coroner Wildey that Murphy had been guilty of no negligence, he was released from restraint.

SUPREME COURT.—Circuit.—Oct. 19.

Before Justice BARNARD.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK BROKERS—HEAVY VERDICT.—*Elias Stilwell vs. Charles A. Meigs et al.*—This action was brought to recover damages for the alleged wrongful selling by the defendants of 200 shares of Quicksilver Mining Stock belonging to the plaintiff. It appeared that on the 31st of March last the plaintiff directed the defendants to purchase for him the above mentioned stock, half at "buyer's option" of 10 days, and the balance at 30 days, and paid a margin of over 30 per cent. The purchase was made at 89 and 89¼, and shortly afterwards a panic occurred, and the stock declined very rapidly. On the 19th of April the defendants telegraphed to the plaintiff at Philadelphia to send them $5,000. The telegram was received about 7 o'clock, P.M., and the next day he remitted $2,200. In the meantime, however, the defendants sold the stock at 60 and 61, and on afterwards tendering the full value of the stock, and demanding its delivery to him, the defendants refused to furnish it. Afterwards the stock rallied and sold at 85.

The judge charged the jury that the defendants had no right to sell without notifying the plaintiff of the time and place of sale, and that he was entitled to recover by way of damages the difference between the price the defendants sold at and the highest market price at which the stock had since been sold at.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,685.83.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER—MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—A young woman residing in New York called upon Coroner Norris on Monday and desired to see the head and clothing of the man whose dissevered remains have recently been picked up in the Bay and East River. She recognized the features as those of her husband, and on examining the pieces of clothing, identified every fragment, even to the rents in the stockings and undershirt, which she averred that she had mended. She stated that he had been a soldier—that they were married on his return from the army. The following morning, after the ceremony, he changed his clothing and went to get some money due him. That was the last she saw or heard of him. After examining all the fragments thoroughly, and satisfying herself that it was her husband, her feelings gave way and she fainted. The coroner, desiring to be thoroughly satisfied as to the identity, subsequently asked her for the marriage certificate, which she presented, and which showed that she was married by the Rev Mr. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, on the *seventh* of October inst. The trunk of the deceased having been found on the *third* of October, it was at once apparent that the woman was laboring under a decided mistake.

Two well known physicians of this city examined the head of deceased yesterday, with the view of ascertaining the nature of the wounds in the temple and over the right eye, and expressed it as their opinion that the fractures were not caused by a pistol ball, but with some pointed instrument. Opposed to this theory is the apparent presence of powder around the wound under the eye. A dissection of the head, when the features become so changed by decay as to render it advisable, will definitely settle this question.

A BOX OF WATCH CASES FOUND FLOATING IN THE NARROWS.—A wooden box, about one foot square, was washed on shore at Fort Hamilton on Tuesday. It was taken to the store of Mr. G. W. Church, where it was opened and found to contain a number of watch cases, which had been emptied of their valuable contents. As it was supposed that the box might have some connection with the recent mysterious murder, it was transmitted to Coroner Norris, who still retains possession. Several of the cases are of tortoise shell, lined with velvet and satin, with two compartments in each—one for the watch, or works of a watch, and the other for the crystals. Some of the cases were made of wood, covered with morocco, and others still, of pasteboard—the latter having six compartments each. A number of crystals were found in one of the cases. They were small and very fine, such as are generally put in ladies' watches. Each case was marked and numbered in gilt letters on the inside of the lid as follows: David J. Mognin, Geneva, 65047 65049; F. W. Koskopf, Geneva, 12110 14420; Montandon, Geneva, 61771 61680. 62173; James Courvoisier, Geneva, 65802 38686, &c. The pasteboard cases were marked with ink respectively, 5426 31, Levitt Bros., London; No. 63158a63, Jas. Courvoisier, Geneva; No. 68032a37, Levitt & Bros., London. The wooden box containing the cases was marked in ink No. 32 1 conke ovale. It is supposed by persons familiar with the watch business that the contents of the box amounted to several thousand dollars. It is no doubt the result of a robbery, or perhaps a Custom House fraud.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY AFFIRMED.—During the anti-draft riots in July, 1863, a mob seized several grain elevators in the Atlantic Dock basin and destroyed them by fire. The company owning them brought an action against the city of Brooklyn for the loss sustained in consequence, and a verdict of some $50,000 damages was rendered in their favor. The case was appealed from the Kings County Circuit Court to the general term of the Supreme Court. A decision has just been rendered in General Term affirming the judgment rendered against the city. He held that the jury which sat in the case having found in favor of plaintiffs in relation to the issue presented as to their negligence, that the court would not disturb their verdict; and in regard to the constitutionality of the law imposing the obligation upon the city to pay for such damages, that the same is constitutional; that the legislature has the power to create such liability and that the act is good in form.

New York Weekly Journal of Commerce, Thursday, October 27, 1864.

CEMETERIES.

A place to bury our dead out of our sight is the saddest of all the requirements which men have. A place to go to one's self and lie down in peace when the work and the weariness are over, this is not so pressing a demand. Men seldom buy graves for themselves. They leave that to be done by those who must bury them. But they are compelled to find resting-places for those who are dependent on them. Abraham was a very old man before he was compelled to make that mournful purchase—the first recorded use of a circulating medium in the history of this world—and it was not till his old wife was dead that he went to the owners of the cave of Machpelah and purchased it for a burial place.

Cities are inventions of later times than the days of the patriarch. The customs of burial have varied in different places and different periods of the world, and the aggregation of men in various parts of the earth in large towns, and cities, soon made a necessity unknown in patriarchal times, to wit the public cemetery. Cities of the dead; grand assemblies of all the people of the different streets and houses, hotels and places of abode of every name and nature, in common dust. Here we lay our dead, write their names on marble, and make them thenceforth the property of the world, for all to know. He would be thought insane who should put on the door plate of his house the names of his wife and children, adding a new name as each new inmate came. But he only fulfills a recognized custom who carves on marble the name of each who, being dead, has been gathered to the assembly in the grave-yard. And in all ages and countries this custom has probably prevailed. One may not know indeed whether Isaac carved his father's name, or any sign of his patriarchal grandeur, on the front of the cave at Hebron, nor indeed is it altogether certain that there was any written language then known to the son of Abraham. But it was not long after that when Egyptian tombs began to contain the histories of the dead; and later still in Greece, in Syria, in Italy, everywhere as civilization advanced, the tomb was marked as a public book, to be read by all, a *memento mori* as well as a monument. Some of the most touching relics of the ancient tombs are the memorials of living affection, which survived the death of the beloved. "Irene sleeps in peace," is the quaint and suggestive inscription on a tomb in the Roman catacombs. "Farewell Attidia," is the simple memorial of another's love. Thousands of these inscriptions exist—all found in cemeteries. For it is very seldom that the dead of old villages and country places are found, or any record of them. The modern ploughshare goes over them and they are lost. But in the old cemeteries the names of the dead are often preserved, and we of these later years read and wonder who was Irene, what the beauty of Attidia, when they lived and died, and whether they were worthy the tender love that placed these brief memorials over them.

We have wandered somewhat from the purpose of this article, which was to speak of a new cemetery near New York, intended for the use of the present and future generations of men who shall live and die here. One by one these new cemeteries become necessary. Our individual six feet by two demands are not so large, and yet we must be burying the dead now at the rate of more than a million in a half century, out of this city. It is a startling fact, and the numbers increase from year to year. It is not strange that we need new cemeteries.

"Woodlawn Cemetery," as this is called, is situated on the line of the Harlem and New Haven railroads, in Westchester County, on the banks of the Bronx, a river celebrated in American history and poetry, small as it is, and the beauty of the scenery, the accessibility, and the quiet of the place combine to make the new cemetery desirable for the purposes. The present expense of carriages to Greenwood is an enormous item in funeral bills. The new cemetery will be accessible by rail, special cars for funerals being arranged at hours to suit the convenience of friends. The expenses it is said will be less than to other cemeteries, and the delays at ferries, the breaking up of processions &c., &c. will be avoided. William A. Booth Esq., is president of the cemetery and in the comptroller, Rev. William Clift, we recognize a gentleman whose agricultural skill and taste, as well as his scholarly accomplishments, cannot fail to be of great value to the cemetery.

It has become a somewhat common-place matter to announce the opening of new cemeteries. But there comes a day in every man when it is not a common-place affair at all, and we do not know of any subject which is so sure of becoming one of practical and pecuniary importance to every one of our readers as just this.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—THE CAPTURE OF NANKIN.

From the London Times Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, August 4.

The Taeping rebellion has at length been brought to a close, and the question as to whether our policy should be one of intervention or non-intervention effectually set at rest, at least for a time. Nankin fell into the hands of the Imperialists, after several days' fighting, on the 19th inst., together with the principal rebel leaders. A breach of 120 feet in width was made in the outer wall, by the explosion of a mine near the east gate, containing above 60,000 lbs. of powder, and by the 19th the whole city was in their hands. The news reached Pekin on the 24th, having been forwarded by couriers, at the rate of more than 100 miles a day. Few details have yet been received of the closing scenes of the siege, as I am only able to give you a brief outline of the occurrences. Nankin, as is well known, was defended by three walls—an outer wall, a second surrounding the Tartar city, and a third which had been constructed round the Tien-wang's palace. The Tartar city was not garrisoned by the rebels, as the assailants had only two lines of defence to attack. An assault was made on the outer wall at dawn on the 18th, and before noon it had been carried at every part, and the garrison had fallen back within the inner line of fortifications. The steamer Confucius, which is under charter to the Shangtung guild of merchants at Shanghai, chanced to be lying off Nankin at the time, and rendered efficient service by engaging two strong batteries that the rebels had erected facing the river, and which had hitherto defied the distant efforts of the Imperialist gunboats. The Confucius, which is commanded by an American, had been sent up by the Chinese authorities to convey treasure to the Imperialist troops, and Captain Rowse deemed he would be rendering them agreeable service by availing himself of the opportunity offered to lend them the aid of other metal which he carried as well. Her 18 pounders soon made the batteries untenable for the rebels, who abandoned them after half an hour's sharp engagement, during which the Confucius lost two men killed and had a third wounded, and the Imperialist gunboats came up and took possession. The troops, on their part, lost very little time in following up their first success; the second line of defence was attacked and carried before daylight on the following morning, and by the evening of the 18th all Nankin was in their hands. The fortifications which had been erected round the Tien-wang's palace are said to have been defended with desperation, but the garrison was too weak to resist the large forces that the Imperialists were able to bring against them, and the latter soon effected an entrance by battering down one of the gates. The first sight which met the visitors on entering the palace was the corpse of the Tien-wang, lying evidently in the position in which he had died, and the bodies of a number of his wives hanging from the trees in the garden.

Of the garrison, part escaped and part were made prisoners. It does not seem that any excesses were committed by the Imperialist soldiery, as has been the case on other occasions. The city is miserably dilapidated, and the streets were full of the bodies of persons who had evidently died of starvation. No loot of value was found, except the Tien-wang's seal, which was of solid gold, and weighing 90lbs. Neither Tsan-kwo-fan, the Viceroy of the two Kiangs, nor the Futai, was present at the capture. Disturbance and brigandage are the normal condition of China, and at the present moment Kiang-su and Che-keang, lately the scene of so severe a struggle, are probably the most tranquil provinces in the empire. But, whatever other disturbances may exist, the Taeping rebellion may now be fully said to be subdued, since the Emperor is dead, and all its noted chiefs in the hands of the Imperialists.

Nankin will now be opened to foreign trade. It was not named in our treaty, but the sixth article of the French treaty stipulated that French subjects should be allowed to establish themselves there directly it was recovered from the rebels, and under the "most favored nation" clause in the treaties with England and America, subjects of those countries will enjoy the same privilege. The privilege, however, will certainly for a long time be a 'barren one,' and even in the end is not likely to be worth much. The city is a heap of ruins, with the exception of the small corner occupied by the rebels; even the Palace of the Tien-wang has been burnt, and years will elapse before it can approach nearly to its former size. The country immediately surrounding it is a desert, and what trade there is in produce with the neighboring districts flows to Chinkeang, the situation of which at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Yangtze, gives it great advantage over its formerly important neighbor. Still, however, amid all its decadence, it is a vast city, and of sufficient importance to fully justify the great weight attached by the imperialists to its recapture.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, Sept. 29, 1864.

The Empress is still at Schwalbach, sedulously engaged in following out the requirements of the *Badkur*. In other words, and to speak more intelligibly, her Imperial Majesty rises early in the morning repairs to the health inspiring spring, rendered so celebrated by the "old man of the bubbles," and drinks the prescribed amount of glasses of its strongly tinctured iron waters. Later in the day a bath in the same waters, which, heated for the purpose, strangely resembles a decoction of rusty iron, leaving a considerable portion of the same ingredient as a deposit on the linen of the invalid, prepares the way to a frugal dinner, which takes place at an hour unknown in the habits of the Tuileries or St. Cloud. Long rambles over the somewhat monotonous low hills which surround the little town, or an excursion in Schlangenbach or some other adjoining Bad, followed by an early supper, closes the day, of which the morrow is to be the *fac simile*. In fact from all accounts the Empress Eugenie seems determined to derive the utmost possible benefit from her German water-cure, and to lay in a stock of health and strength against the duties and gaieties of another winter season. She is meanwhile gaining all hearts, as well of the Duke of Nassau's subjects as of visitors at these favorite spas, by her gracious manners and her fascinating loveliness. The greatest simplicity prevails both in her Majesty's habits and attire, and consequently in those of the ladies who have accompanied her. Simple felt hats or caps, bordered with black velvet with small feather in front, are the head-gear universally in use, both for morning and afternoon wear. Dresses of mohair and poplin are worn in preference to richer materials, and these are invariably looped up so as to display the petticoat and coquettishly made high-heeled boots. The former of these is often more trimmed than the dress itself, and frequently consists of the same material and color.

In the absence of the court, and of all the *beau monde* of the capital, whom the unprecedented length and fineness of this summer still detain at the sea-side or watering places of France or Germany, there is little to record of the changes of fashion. Trouville has, this year, almost superseded Dieppe in point of fashion, and there the Princess Metternich, the Duchesse de Morny, the Comtesse de Pourtalès, and other leaders of *ton*, are still to be seen enlivening the beautiful sandy *plage*, and the picturesque walks which abound on every side of this prettily situated spot, by their equally picturesque and fantastic costumes. Be it a walking or a driving excursion, or, what is oftener the case, a riding party, wherever these ladies are in question some novelty of costumes is certain to be brought to light. It is for Trouville and Baden-Baden alone, that our milliners are still at work, for in Paris itself there is literally nothing going on, although one short fortnight will work a marvelous change in this state of things. For in a fortnight more the Emperor and Empress will return to Compiegne, where Prince Humbert's visit is to give the signal for a series of court festivities and hunting parties.

Already it is easy to observe that preparations are at work to be ready for this inauguration of the autumn season. The shops are putting forth an array of bright and new materials, intended to replace the lighter fabrics lately in so much request. Embroidered cachemire dresses are spoken of as likely to be much worn during October and November, as well as poplins of every shade and color, of which, however, those in gray and white and black seem in the greatest favor. Of these a large assortment of the best shades and quality are to be found at the *Scabieuse*, 10 *rue de la Paix*, a house unrivaled for the choice and quality of the goods they offer their numerous customers. Black and grey silks of the rich material known as *Gros de Tours* are in great request for visiting and walking dresses, as well as checked black and white taffetas, all of which can be and are worn quite as much out of as in mourning, by adding to the *passementerie* which trims these properly an admixture of colored ribbons or taffetas. I will just mention one dress thus trimmed which was about to be sent to one of our most noted *elegantes*.

A silver gray *Gros de Tours* was trimmed down the front breadth with two revers of lapis blue satin, edged with black lace, and fastened back with filagree silver buttons. Cross-cut bands of blue satin were carried round the skirt, describing vandykes, the upper row facing upwards, and the lower row downwards. A lapis blue satin waistcoat, trimmed with black lace, was festoned with filagree hanging buttons, and had blue sleeves with puffings. The body was made coat shaped, with basques, with *revers* of blue satin at the back and epaulettes of silver gray floss silk fringe, showing the blue satin sleeves of the waistcoat. Coats continue to be made, and will probably be much worn this coming winter. With these coats the Louis XIV. waistcoat appears to grow more and more popular, and it may therefore be as well to give your readers an idea of its proportions. It is often made so long as to descend several inches below the waist, and therefore quite necessitates a coat being worn with it. These waistcoats are generally made of a different material and a contrasting color to the dress, and the fashion has of late set in of making them with sleeves and the coats simply with epaulettes, as in the case of the dress just described. The effect of this style is very pretty. The sleeves are in that case often made in puffs down to the wrist. Sometimes, for evening toilettes, these waistcoats are made of muslin and lace or guipure, of which a new kind, called the Gandillot guipure, is much admired.

The shapes of bonnets have undergone no sensible alterations; they continue to be worn small, and round in front, with a total absence of curtain, which is replaced by loops or bows of ribbon. The trimming is made to fall over the soft crown, and flowers are placed at the side rather than at the top of the bonnet as formerly, and the whole fabric is now to look as light and airy as for two years it was necessary to make it ponderous and heavy.

Satin muffs, trimmed with swan's down and velvet, are already making their appearance at some of our shop windows, but these may be considered as somewhat premature harbingers of winter garments, the sun having by no means lost its power and brilliancy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The numerous stockholders and others interested in the success of the Atlantic telegraph cable, will read with interest and satisfaction the annexed official report of the progress thus far made in the manufacture of the cable, and other arrangements necessary to secure success to the attempt soon to be made to connect Europe and America by telegraph via Ireland and Newfoundland:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
12 ST. HELEN'S PLACE,
BISHOPGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON.

MY DEAR SIR:—As our work is now getting fairly under way, a few particulars as to what is going forward here, in addition to my weekly reports, which I trust you receive regularly, will doubtless be of interest to yourself and co-directors in America, as well as to the shareholders.

The covering of the copper conductor with its four layers of gutta percha commenced on the 19th of April, and has since then continued slowly and with great care, being constantly under electrical tests by the aid of apparatus, which, if it had been available when our former cable was constructed, would have caused the very best portions of it to have been utterly rejected.

The present core, however, even under these searching tests, shows a perfection of insulation in its worst parts more than twice that of the high standard prescribed by the specification, and is undoubtedly the finest telegraphic core that has ever been constructed up to this period. Of this about 800 miles have at present been completed, or are in various stages of completion.

The homogeneous iron, which is a new feature in the construction of this cable, is, as you are aware, being provided by Messrs. Webster & Horsfall, at Birmingham. The total weight contracted for is 1,600 tons. The drawing of it was commenced on the 17th May last, and we have an agent on Horsfall's premises who tests nearly every bundle of it for strength and elongation, and transmits his tests weekly to this office for examination. I also occasionally go down to Birmingham personally, and, in addition to the contractors, have at Marden Wharf a man whose sole duty it is to retest the wire when delivered in London. I need not say that all the deliveries are fully up to the specifications, as every bundle that is even doubtful is at once absolutely rejected. It is only fair to the wire drawers, however, to say that they are striving to the utmost to do their duty, and that the rejections have been very few. Upwards of 500 tons have now been delivered.

Large stocks are also now on hand of the Manila yarn with which the iron wire is to be surrounded, and of the tarred jute which forms the padding for the protection of the gutta percha core from injury from the compression of the external armor of the Manila covered wire.

The deliveries of core from the gutta percha works to the East Greenwich covering works commenced on the 21st of July, but a good deal of delay has necessarily taken place in commencing the last stage of the manufacture (that of covering the core with its external protection) owing to the fact that with a determination to omit no improvements that science and experience have suggested, the contractors have nearly remodeled the works at that place. All the covering machines have been taken down and reconstructed, and every appliance added which forethought and present knowledge can think of for the security and preservation and testing of the new cable. Eight immense iron tanks have been constructed, one for each machine, so that the cable passes direct out of the manufactory into water, and twenty-four other iron tanks have been provided for the preservation of the core during its progress through the factory into the covering machines, with special arrangements for applying a severe and special test to every joint before it passes into the covering machine.

Owing to the length of time which these various important matters have occupied, it was not until Thursday, the 1st of September, that a machine for turning out the completed cable was started. Since then three other machines have got into full work, and a fifth machine will start before the end of the present week. The other three will afterwards be speedily set going, and the cable will then be completed at the rate of about 80 miles per week. At present a little over 100 miles have been finished.

The Great Eastern steamship left Liverpool on the service of this company on Saturday, the 11th of July, and arrived at Sheerness on Wednesday, July 13th, where she now continues. The contractors commenced on the 19th of September to remove the floor of her upper deck—on the deck below which the iron tanks will have to be erected for storing the cable in water.

These tanks will be three in number and their dimensions about fifty-nine feet diameter by twenty in depth. The iron plates for them are being rolled and punched by Messrs. Westwood & Baillie, who rivet them together on board, and who are bound to complete them not later than the middle of December. The first tank is to be ready by the middle of November.

The government have appropriated two ships to the service of transporting the cable as it is made—from the works at Marden Wharf to the Great Eastern at Sheerness. These also will each contain three iron tanks, so that the cable will never be out of water for more than a few moments at a time from its first commencement at the gutta percha works to its submersion in the sea. The contractors have in stock the tanks for these ships, and they will therefore only require putting together.

I am happy to tell you that, as regards the portion of completed cable, nothing can be more satisfactory than the manner in which it can be coiled and handled. It was thought by some that the advantage gained by the great strength of the homogeneous iron would be counteracted by its supposed hardness and springiness; but, as regards the portion at present turned out, I can testify that this supposition is quite a fallacy. It lies as dead as a hemp rope in the coil, and has no spring whatever in it.

I trust the above account will be satisfactory to yourself and our directors and other friends in America. They may be assured of one thing, without any doubt, namely, that we shall have a better cable than has ever hitherto been produced, and, if the opinion of those who should be most competent to judge may be relied on, the Great Eastern is the proper ship for the work.

In the belief, therefore, that every known precaution and appliance in securing success has been and will be made available, we may more safely commit the great end hoped for final result of our noble undertaking to the protection of that mightiest arm, to which even the sternest waves of the Atlantic are obedient.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,
GEO. SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

IN THE SACRED NAME OF HUMANITY.

The subjoined letter was not written for the public eye; it was intended by the writer for the benevolent gentleman alone to whom it was addressed. But some to whom it was shown urged its publication as a public duty. It describes so feelingly the wretched condition of the miserable beings confined in one of the largest of our military prisons, and appeals so fervently and eloquently to one common humanity for sympathy and succor to the sufferers, that its publication was decided on, and with the proper name of the writer, to whose heart and pen it does so much honor.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—My short acquaintance with you would hardly, under ordinary circumstances, warrant my thus addressing you; but I know you to be a Christian gentleman, and as such I appeal to you in an emergency of appalling magnitude.

I have just returned from Elmira. Though not permitted to go inside the prison inclosure, I saw the condition of the 1,500 who were taken away for exchange, many of them in a dying condition. There are 10,000 prisoners at Elmira. A great number have been in confinement since the battle of Gettysburg. They have been kept at Point Lookout; have contracted disease from the unwholesome water there; were transferred to Elmira scantily clothed to face the cold Northern climate; no tea or coffee is allowed them; no variation of their scanty prison fare. No wonder that the mortality has been and is frightful—that the sick numbers 1,600. Sleeping on the ground, under tents, four blankets for five men, many without socks or shoes, when at last taken to the hospital, they are too far gone to be restored to *life*. Several of those taken for exchange died on the cars. Happy they to be at rest! No more cold or hunger pangs to suffer! Only think of it! *Never* to be *warm*, never to have a full meal, a cup of coffee in a land of plenty—to *die* of lingering torture!

It is useless to appeal to the Secretary of War. It rests with the men of the North to remove this foul stain from our country. The officers in charge of the prison at Elmira are kind and humane, but the condition of things is beyond their power to remedy. A quantity of coarse warm clothing is immediately required. Socks, under clothing, blankets, and thick knit jackets are wanted for hospital use, and an effort ought at once to be made, such as Mr. Stanton cannot withstand, to have them allowed coffee, tea, and sugar. I cannot, *will not*, believe that my countrymen of the North will permit this state of things to continue.

I know, sir, how nobly you have responded to the calls made upon you in the past, and I implore you to help me now. My voice is too feeble to reach the ears of the thousands who ought to be willing as they are able to give to this holy charity. From every prison in the North, East and West, from Rhode Island to Fort Warren, goes out this wail of suffering humanity.—Clothing and blankets to keep us warm, food and coffee to save us from perishing! Woe to the people, dwellers in a land of plenty, to whom these calls are made in vain! These men are our brothers. There is not a hamlet in the far West, a village in my own native New England, not a mining town in California but shelters some gray head, some bleeding, anguished heart, whose hearts go right up to Heaven for pity on these prisoners—their own kindred, blood of their blood.

Mr. ——, I cannot write these things! Those fifteen hundred pale faces are before me as I saw them pass me at the depot. Those ghastly, pleading faces! I saw them here again—saw the pile of dead—dead from want of nourishing food—a cup of coffee. I saw in a city whose church steeples tower toward heaven, gentle women, who would have given this nourishment, driven by brutal police and detectives from the mission bequeathed to them by the pitying Son of Mary. Hot tears of shame upon my countrymen who permit these outrages upon humanity and Christianity—tears of pity for these poor sufferers blind my eyes. I cannot write.

Help me, Mr. ——, and plead with others also to give of their abundance, as they hope for mercy in that awful hour when we must all give an account of our stewardship. I would plead for all the prisons, though I have only seen the horrors of Elmira.

With great respect, yours,
MARY W. RHODES.

Speech of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop at New London, Conn., Oct. 18.

This distinguished orator and statesman addressed the citizens of New London on Tuesday evening, at Lawrence Hall. The meeting, which was composed of the solid and substantial men of that city and vicinity, among whom were many ladies, was presided over by Hon. Abiel Converse. Mr. Winthrop, on coming forward, was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. When the storm of applause had subsided he was introduced by the chairman. We regret that the length of his address will prevent our giving it to our readers in full, but we have endeavored to preserve the most important points, which he so eloquently presented. He said:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply sensible to the kindness and the compliment of this reception. I thank you for this inspiring welcome to your city. I have come at your request to address you on the great subject which is uppermost in all our minds and in all our hearts. I am here for no purpose of declamation or display. I am here in appeal to no prejudices or passions. No arts of rhetoric can meet the exigencies of this hour. If I were capable of them, I abandon and discard them all to-night. I am here only from a deep sense of the duty which rests upon each one of us to contribute what we can, by word or by deed, for a suffering, bleeding country. Compelled, by engagements or by my health, to refuse a hundred other invitations, I could not resist the appeal which was made to me from New London. (Applause.) And if any word of mine may be thought worthy of being listened to or regarded, in Connecticut or elsewhere, there is no place from which it may more fitly go forth than from this old and honored home of my fathers. (Applause.) It is a time, I am aware, when the best, and wisest, and most patriotic men may differ, and do differ, widely from each other. I would cast no reproaches upon my opponents. I do not forget the reproaches which have been cast upon myself, in some quarters; but I have no heart for bandying personalities at a period like this. I pass by all such matters as unworthy of a moment's consideration. Or rather, let me say, they pass by me like the idle wind. The air, indeed, is full of them. Arbitrary and arrogant assumptions of superior patriotism and loyalty—coarse and malicious misrepresentations and imputations—opprobrious and insulting names and epithets, often applied by men who might well be conscious that nobody deserves them so much as themselves—the air is full of them. They come swarming up from stump and rostrum, and press and platform. We meet them at every turn. Let us not retort them. Let us not resent them. Let no one by any means be tempted or provoked by them into acts of vengeance or violence. Let us simply overwhelm them with contempt, and pass on, unawed and unintimidated, to the declaration of our own honest opinions, and to the assertion and exercise of our rights as freemen. (Applause.) Let us imitate the example of our own noble candidate, whose quiet endurance of injustice and calumny has been one of the most beautiful illustrations of his character, and has won for him a respect which will outlive the ephemeral notoriety of his revilers. Our country calls at this moment for the best thoughts, the bravest counsels, the freest utterances, the most unhesitating devotion of every one of her sons. Let us compare our opinions with each other, honestly, independently, fearlessly; and let no man shrink from following his own conscientious convictions, wherever they may lead him. It may be misfortune, fellow citizens, that a new election of our national rulers should have come upon us precisely at this moment. We would all gladly keep our eyes steadily fixed upon our country's flag, as it waves and wavers upon yonder battle-fields. We would willingly follow its gallant supporters, in the conflict in which they are engaged, with undivided and uninterrupted sympathies. But, it is not in our power to postpone the time appointed for our great political struggle. The Constitution of the United States has fixed that time unalterably, and nothing remains for us but to discharge our duties as intelligent and responsible citizens. A great, a tremendous responsibility, certainly, is upon us. When the votes of the people of the United States—your votes and mine among them—shall have once decided the question—by what party and upon what principles and policy the national government shall be administered for the next four years—they will have determined, under God, the destinies of our country for unborn generations. No one in his senses can doubt that the results of the Administration of the next four years will be decisive of the fate of this republic.

Within that period the Union is to be saved or lost. Within that period the Constitution is to be vindicated or overthrown. Within that period the old flag of our fathers is to be re-advanced in triumph over all the States of which it has ever been, or ever borne, the emblem; or, rent in twain and shorn of half its lustre, it is to droop over a divided land. If the stake of the impending contest, my friends, were anything less than this, if anything less or anything other than the rescue of the Union and the salvation of the republic, were to be the result of this election, we might well hesitate about entering into a political struggle and arraying ourselves against an existing administration in a time of civil war. But with such an issue of national life, or national death, before us, there ought to be, there can be, no hesitation on the part of any patriotic citizen. Every one of us, young and old, is called upon by considerations from which there can be no appeal, by obligations from which there can be no escape, to form a careful, dispassionate, conscientious opinion as to his own individual duty, and then to perform that duty without flinching or faltering. We may be pardoned for an honest mistake. We may be excused for an error of judgment. But we can never be excused, before men or before God, for standing neutral and doing nothing. There is no exemption from this warfare. Not only should it be written on every man's forehead what he thinks of the republic; but no man should give sleep to his eyes or slumber to his eyelids without asking himself: What can I do for my country? How can I exercise that most precious of all privileges, that greatest of all rights, the elective franchise, in a way to rescue her from the dangers by which she is encompassed? (Applause.)

And now, my friends, the first emotion which belongs to these occasions of assembling ourselves together, and the one in which we are all and always most eager to give expression, is that of joy and glad ness and gratitude for the signal successes which have been recently vouchsafed to our arms. (Cheers.) Most signal they certainly have been. It cannot be denied that, since the nomination of Gen. McClellan was promulgated at Chicago (loud cheers), the military aspect of our affairs has greatly improved. The gallant Sherman, at Atlanta (cheers), and the daring and dashing Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley (cheers), have achieved victories of vital importance to the cause of the Union; and most heartily would we unite with our fellow-citizens of all parties in paying a well-earned tribute of respect and admiration to the commanders, and to the soldiers, who have been instrumental in accomplishing those glorious results. (Appl.) We are told, indeed, that all these victories are impairing the prospects of our own political success, and diminishing the chances of General McClellan's election to the Presidency. (Laughter.) But we rejoice in them all notwithstanding, and thank God for them with undivided hearts. ("Yes, yes.") The more of them the better, whatever may be their influence on the election before us. We are content to be so defeated—if that be their legitimate, or even their illegitimate result—we are more than content. I venture to say, that our noble candidate would rejoice as heartily as President Lincoln himself at every success of our arms, even should the consequence be to leave him without a single electoral vote. He had rather see his country saved, and the Union restored, and the Constitution rescued, than to secure the highest honor for himself which it is in the power of man to bestow. Let us congratulate him, and let us congratulate each other—for we have a right so to do—that his nomination has roused the Administration to new efforts. Let us rejoice that the army has been spurred on to redeem the failures of the civil policy of the Administration. (Cheers.) The supporters of General McClellan may well be satisfied—even should they accomplish nothing more—with having given an impulse to the prosecution of the war, which not only affords the best promise of military success in the future, but which has already given so glorious an earnest of the fulfillment of that promise.

But why, why, my friends, should success on the battle-field diminish the chances of General McClellan's election? What possible reason is there for such a result? Nobody imagines, I presume, that the hero of Antietam would be a less prudent or less skillful superintendent of our military affairs than Abraham Lincoln or Mr. Secretary Stanton. Nobody dreams that he would be likely to interfere disadvantageously with the conduct of the war. The President, certainly, could not have thought so, when he so obviously connived a few weeks ago at offering him a high command if he would only decline to be a candidate for the Presidency. (Laughter and applause.) The Republican party will hardly be ready to accuse the President of being willing to buy off a dangerous competitor at the expense of putting a doubtful general into the field.

Let us look at the issue before us a little more closely, and more deliberately. You will not expect me, my friends, to go back to the origin of the great struggle in which we are involved. I can tell you nothing about the history of the past which is not abundantly familiar to you. You all know that a wanton and unjustifiable rebellion against our national government was inaugurated in South Carolina nearly four years ago; that it soon expanded to the proportions of the most gigantic civil war the world has ever witnessed, and that it is raging madly and widely still. You all know the story of its rise and progress. You all know how much treasure and how much blood it has already cost. And you all know what has been accomplished. You have followed our brave soldiers and sailors in all their toils and perils, in all their reverses and in all their triumphs, on the land and on the sea, from the first most impressive scene at Fort Sumter, when the stars and stripes were lifted by the gallant Anderson on the breath of a solemn prayer, down to the latest achievements of Sherman, and Farragut, and Sheridan, at Atlanta, and in Mobile bay, and in the valley of the Shenandoah. (Cheers.) You have watched, too, the course of our civil rulers at Washington. Their shifting and drifting policy—as it has been strangely developed in resolutions, and proclamations, and manifestoes, 'To whom it may concern'—is familiar to you all. You know what they have promised, and you know what they have performed in the past; and you know what they propose for the future. And now it is for you, and for each one of you to say, whether you are satisfied to recommit the final destinies of this republic to the same hands; whether you are satisfied that the men now in power are in the way of bringing this fearful struggle to a safe and successful termination; whether, in a word, you are ready to take your share of the responsibility of continuing their domination through that presidential term of all others, which is to decide whether there shall ever again be a President over the whole United States of America? (Applause.) For myself, as I have said elsewhere, I have reflected deliberately and deeply on this question, and I have in vain attempted to resist the conclusion, that the best interests of our country, and the best hopes of restoring the Union of our country, demand a change of our national rulers. I have not been able to resist the conclusion, that almost any other party would be more able than the Republican party, and almost any other President would be more likely than Abraham Lincoln, to accomplish that great consummation which every Christian patriot ought to have, and must have, at heart—the earliest practicable restoration of Union, and peace, and constitutional liberty to our afflicted land. I have not been able to resist the conviction that there would be a better chance under any other administration than the present for speedily effecting a termination of the rebellion, upon that basis of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," which is the only legitimate aim of loyal men. (Cheers.)

Why, my friends, no one of us can have forgotten how much there was of mere personal prejudice and personal antipathy at the outset of that outrageous assault upon the national government by the Southern States. We cannot forget that the war cry of the South, at the time of their original revolt, was not so much—"We will not submit to the Constitution." "We will not abide by the Union," as "we will not have these men to rule over us." "We will not come under the dominion of the Black Republicans." Fellow-citizens, I need not say that this conduct of the Southern States was utterly unwarrantable and worthy of all condemnation. The Republican party, to which I shall myself apply no opprobrious epithets, had prevailed fairly at the polls. The Southern States had enjoyed their full proportionate share in the national vote, and they were bound in honor as well as in law to abide by the result. Nothing but the most direct and palpable violation of their rights would have furnished any shadow of justification for the course which they pursued. Abraham Lincoln was duly elected President of the United States for four years. I rejoice that he was elected for no more than four. (Laughter.) And though some of us at the North, as well as so many at the South, were earnestly opposed to him and to his party, and though not a few of us predicted the very results which have ensued, it was the bounden duty and sacred obligation of us all alike to acquiesce in the result, and to support him as long as he supported the Constitution. And I thank Heaven that the loyal States supported him so unanimously. I thank Heaven that the whole people of the Northern States have sustained the government so ardently, and fought the battles of the Union so bravely under whatever leaders they have found in rightful authority over them. (Cheers.) No government on earth in any case has ever been sustained with a nobler disregard of all party prejudices and all personal opinions than our own government for the last four years. Men and money have been supplied without measure and without a murmur. Few and far between have been the voices of dissent or the notes of discord. Where men could not approve the policy of the administration, they have generally been content to be silent, or at most to enter a passing protest in respectful terms. The exceptional cases, to which so much attention has been pointed, by the need less and unjustifiable severity with which they have been treated, have only served to illustrate more strikingly the general acquiescence of the people. And as it has been in the past, so it still is. We are all of us, I need not say, ready and eager to sustain the Administration in carrying on the government, and vindicating its constitutional authority, to the end of their term. We are ready to raise the men; we are ready to contribute the means, for a vigorous prosecution of the war. We will help them even to another draft, if another draft be necessary. We will pay our taxes and encourage their loans. We will rejoice in all their victories by sea and by land. They are no party triumphs. They are our victories as well as theirs. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and Sheridan has almost cleared the Shenandoah. We all hope and trust and pray that Grant and Meade may soon take Richmond (loud cheers), and that the brave work of our soldiers and sailors may go on unimpeded until nothing remains to be effected by force of arms. They shall have the best wishes of all our hearts, and the best help of all our hands to this end. But all this, my friends, is a different part of speech from supporting the claims of the administration to a new term of the presidency and a new lease of the White House. ("That's so," and laughter.) And now that after four years of civil war, waged at such an expenditure of life and treasure as the history of the world never before witnessed—now that a new election of rulers has come regularly round, is it not fit, is it not wise, is it not loyal and patriotic, for those who do not and cannot approve the policy of the administration, and who have no faith in their capacity to accomplish the restoration of the Union, to call upon them to withdraw from the high places of the land, and to make way for men against whom the Southern heart is not so hopelessly inflamed and embittered? Is it not the solemn duty of the people of the United States to ask themselves the question, whether as things now stand, and in view of all the prospects before us, is it quite expedient, or quite just, to continue in place a President and a party, whose original election, justly or unjustly, was the immediate occasion of so deplorable a rebellion? Have not the people a right to ask—is it not their duty to ask—whether a simple change of administration might not do something, might not do much toward removing a stumbling-block in the way of the restoration of the Union, toward destroying the unanimity and mitigating the ferocity of our Southern foes, toward conciliating the feelings of our Southern friends if there are any still left, and thus toward opening the way for an easier progress of our arms and an earlier triumph of the great cause for which we are contending. (Applause.)

But President Lincoln has quite forgotten that *one term* principle to which he and I were committed as members of the old Whig party. We see him clinging eagerly and desperately to patronage and place. We see him demanding to be re nominated—demanding to be re-elected and claiming it almost as a test of patriotism and loyalty that we should all with one accord support him for four years more. We hear his Secretary of State comparing a vote against Abraham Lincoln to giving aid and comfort to the rebels, and even indulging in what is well called a portentous threat, that if the people shall dare to choose a new President, the government will be abdicated, and left to fall to pieces of itself, between the election and the inauguration. An absurd assumption, that a support of the government must necessarily involve a support of the policy of an existing Administration. This absurd and preposterous assumption, which has been put forward so arrogantly during the last year or two, is now pushed on to the monstrous length of maintaining that patriotism demands the re-election of an existing President in time of war, even though a majority of the people may have no confidence in the capacity of the incumbent, either for conducting the war or for negotiating a peace. (Cheers.) No changing Presidents to the hour of danger or struggle is the cry. No swapping horses in crossing a stream. Everything else may be changed and swapped. You may change commanders-in-chief in the very face of the enemy; you may remove a gallant leader, as you did General McClellan (tremendous cheering), when he had just achieved one glorious victory, and was on his way to the almost certain achievement of another (continued cheering); you may swap Secretaries of War, as you did Cameron for Stanton (laughter); you may swap Secretaries of the Treasury, as you did Chase for Fessenden; you may swap postmaster generals, as you have just done Blair for Dennison (continued laughter); you may change your candidates for the Vice-Presidency, "handy-andy," and leave Mr. Hannibal Hamlin to shoulder his musket in a Bangor militia company. (Laughter.) Thus far you may go, but no farther. "You must not touch me." (Laughter.) You must not change Presidents. Patriotism requires that Abraham Lincoln should be exempt from all such casualties. And so we are all to be drummed into voting for him under a threat of the pains and penalties of treason. Indeed, my friends, this extraordinary doctrine is getting to be a little contagious about these times; and, from some recent manifestations in my own part of the country at least—however it may be here or elsewhere—I should suppose it was fast becoming a cherished dogma among officeholders of all grades, both national and State, that the only true patriotism consisted in keeping them all snugly in place, and that a failure to vote for any or all of them was little better than disloyalty to the government! It is certainly very accommodating in our Presidents, and Governors and Senators and Representatives, thus to save the people the trouble of an election. (Laughter.) If the war only lasts four years more, we shall, perhaps, be spared the trouble of elections altogether. ("That's true.")

The truth is that the Republican party have so thriven and fattened on this rebellion, and it has brought them such an overflowing harvest of power, patronage, offices, contracts and spoils, and they have become so enamored of the vast and overshadowing influence which belongs to an existing Administration at such an hour, that they are in danger of forgetting that their country is bleeding and dying on their hands. ["That's so." Applause.] And this suggests to me, my friends, an idea to which I cannot refrain from giving a brief expression. You have not forgotten, I am sure, that most memorable period which immediately preceded the inauguration of President Lincoln, when the minds and hearts of so many good men throughout the country were earnestly intent on devising some mode of arresting and averting that terrible struggle in which we were so soon afterward involved. You all remember that peace convention, as it was called, which assembled at Washington in February, 1861. You all remember the high and sanguine hopes which greeted its assembly; and you have not forgotten—no patriot can ever forget—how sadly those hopes were disappointed. For one, I have never for a moment doubted that if the incoming President and his friends in Congress had given countenance and encouragement to that convention, and to the measures it proposed, the secession would have ended with South Carolina and the Gulf States, and we should have had Union and peace before six months had expired. The rebellion would have been nipped in the bud. It would have been crushed in the egg, and the wounds it had occasioned would have healed up, as the surgeons say, *by first intention*. I could furnish the opinions of some of the best men in our country, living and dead, to that effect. And why, why was that convention so repelled and repudiated by the ultra wing of the Republican party? Why did they stand idly by, mocking at every effort to prevent and avert this great and terrible struggle, and rejoicing at what they called the glorious future before them? How can any one doubt that it was because the secession of the South, and the withdrawal of the southern representation, would secure that party predominance which was essential in the carrying out of their cherished policy, as well as to the distribution of the spoils of victory? I was at Washington myself, during a portion of that period, in company with friends whom I esteem and honor to-day as I esteemed and honored them, though I find myself differing from more than one of them. We went on as the bearers of a petition of fifteen thousand citizens of Boston for the adoption of measures of conciliation and peace. It is not for me to say, even if I knew, what views were brought back by others of that little company; but I cannot forget the painful impression which was left upon my own mind, that there were men there, and in high places, too, who, instead of lifting a finger in arrest the dreadful catastrophe which was so obviously impending, were gloating and glorying over the departure of the successive Southern delegations as furnishing a clearer field for the more successful prosecution of their own fanatical views, and for the more undisputed establishment of their own party supremacy. And can it be imagined that such men will be ready or willing to co-operate in bringing back the Southern States to their old allegiance in the Union? In bringing them back too, be it remembered, not merely with their old quota of representation, but with a much larger delegation in the House of Representatives than they have ever before enjoyed? For, my friends, if the President's proclamation is to have the full interpretation and sweeping efficacy which some of his friends claim for it, the representation of the Southern States—after the next apportionment, certainly—is to be not merely on the old three fifth principle, but on the whole black race, man for man, as well as on the whole white race. It will hardly lie in the mouth of the Republican party, most assuredly, to refuse to the South a full representation on its whole black population. If the proclamation accomplished anything, it abolished the three fifth principle of the Constitution—not indeed in the way in which John Quincy Adams once tried to abolish it many years ago, by striking out all representation of those to whom it related, but by giving a full, complete five fifths representation on the whole black population of the Southern States. I repeat then, fellow citizens, that it is too much the interest of the Republican party, as a party, to defer and postpone the return of the Southern States to the Union, for that party to be safely trusted with the work of restoration. (Applause.) Or, indeed, does any one imagine that those States are to be brought back without any representation? Is any one proposing to bring them back only as so many desolated and subjugated provinces, to be held for generations in a state of subjection and vassalage by enormous standing armies and at an immensurable cost of treasure and blood? Are we deliberately bent on having an American Hungary, or an American Poland, or an American Venice, on our continent? Do we desire to see even an American Ireland? Are all our efforts for the abolition of black slavery to end in establishing a quasi-condition of white slavery? (Cheers.) Is that what we are fighting for, under the old liberty flag of our fathers? ("No, no.") No, no, my friends, we must have the old Constitutional Union again, if we have anything—with all the States and with all the rights reserved to the States or to the people, as well as with all the powers secured to the general government. (Applause.) We are not fighting for a mere territorial union. We are not fighting for a mere geographical area. We want, indeed, all the valleys and all the mountains and all the rivers and all the lakes, which were once included within the rightful limits of our once happy and prosperous land. But we want the men, and women and children—white, certainly, not less than black—who have dwelt within those limits. And we want them in the old political organizations, which the Constitution has recognized, under their own State governments, and with all the rights which belong to those governments. We want the Constitution of Washington, and Franklin, and Hamilton, and Madison and Jay, without addition and without diminution. We want the glorious Union which that Constitution has secured to us in the past, and which, by the blessing of God, overruling the madness of men, we trust, it is still destined to secure to us for the future. And heaven forbid, that the temporary interests of any party should be suffered to interfere with the earliest practicable accomplishment of this great restoration! Heaven forbid, that this fratricidal war should be prolonged for a day or an hour, or an instant, in order to perpetuate or continue any mere party ascendency! Heaven forbid, that so horrible a struggle should be suffered to degenerate into a great farce of *Rouge et Noir*—blood and negroes—with nothing better than the spoils of office for its stake! (Cheers.) It is sometimes suggested, my friends, that the Democratic party have been too good friends with the South to be trusted in arranging this difficulty. Why, that is the very reason why they should be trusted. I have often had reason to find fault with the Southern proclivities of some of the Northern Democrats; but if those proclivities can now be turned to the account of saving the Union, they may well be forgiven for more than all the mischief they have ever done in the past. And now, bear with me once more, fellow-citizens, while I urge upon you, finally, that the principles or the policy of the Republican party, as well as their in-

terest as a party, seem to me utterly incompatible with any early restoration of Union and peace. I refer, I need hardly say, to their policy or principles in regard to domestic slavery, as developed in the speeches of some of their leading members, and in the acts and express declarations of the President himself. We all know that the Administration have solemnly adopted the policy of complete emancipation as a necessary result of the rebellion and the war. We all know that after having rallied the country for two years on the plain, direct, constitutional issue of enforcing the laws, and restoring the Union, the President suddenly changed his hand, and, in the teeth of his own declarations and arguments, put forth a solemn proclamation of universal emancipation. We know that, at this moment, no man in the rebel States is allowed to return to his allegiance and resume his place as a loyal citizen, without swearing to support this proclamation, as well as to support the Constitution of the United States. And we all remember that recently, on the first authentic or unauthentic overtures of peace and submission, the President issued a formal manifesto, "To Whom it may Concern"—making an abandonment of slavery a condition precedent for even the reception of any such proposals.

Fellow-citizens, there is not a man in the United States who would not rejoice with all his heart and soul, if African slavery could be safely and legitimately brought to an end on this whole continent. The Republican party have no monopoly of the philanthropy or of the patriotism of the land, though some of them would seem to claim it. But, for one, I have never had a particle of faith that a sudden, sweeping, forcible emancipation would result in anything but mischief and misery for the black race, as well as the white. The proclamation, however, has been issued long ago, and its efficacy and its authority are to be the subjects of future experience and future adjudication. To those I willingly leave it. It was undoubtedly one of the greatest stretches of the doctrine of necessity—it was unquestionably one of the most startling exercises of the one man power, which the history of human government, free or despotic, ever witnessed. I have no disposition to question the wisdom or its authority, as a measure adopted for securing greater success to our arms, and an earlier termination of the war—though I cannot help entertaining grave doubts on both points. But the idea that it is now to be made the pretext for prolonging that war after the original and only legitimate end for which [illegible]

[illegible]

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

THE PROPOSED STEAMSHIP LINE AND THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 5th, 1864.

Since I last wrote you, very grave political occurrences have taken place. That is to say, the ministry fell on the question of a steamship line, and a new cabinet was inaugurated on Thursday last. Rev. J. C. Fletcher, who is now in this country, had worked assiduously, from the Emperor downward, going to no mean men, and both in the Senate and the *Camera dos Deputados* the leaders were posted up in regard to the measure for which Mr. Fletcher came out. Sr. Martinho Campos, the Sir Robert Peel of Brazil, one week ago brought up a bill to unite with the United States Government in establishing a line of steamships from the United States to Brazil. The Minister of the Empire, a son of one of the great Andradas, opposed the bill, wishing to bring up that of the Dotation of the two Princesses (who are to be married in October). He was not opposed to it as a useful measure, but thought that this was not the time.

The result was, the minister on two distinct votes was *routed*, horse, foot and dragoons! The battle of speeches was great, and caused a sensation throughout the city, such as the arrival of the Prince (son of the Duke of Nemours and Prince August of Saxe) did not begin to do.

Mr. Fletcher was evidently disappointed, each member of the ministry being a personal acquaintence and some of them long and tried friends. He was seen riding that night from one minister to the other, and then to the chief of the opposite party. But there was [illegible]

[illegible]

REVIEW

OF THE

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The market continued to improve after our last and on Monday was much stronger with increased activity, and a general disposition to advance prices. The jobbers realized a brisk demand from their country customers, and there was a very good feeling among all classes. The tone has since gradually changed and the extreme confidence has not been maintained. The demand for distribution is still active, and many of the heavy holders are quite sanguine about a further advance. Indeed, we have seen very considerable purchases upon speculation by some of the shrewdest operators, and yet there is a feeling that the path of safety is in selling rather than buying, and most of the jobbers are doing their best to reduce stocks. The speculative purchases have been made chiefly by outside capitalists, or else by those who have been accustomed to sell upon commission, but who find their business curtailed by the limited production. As we have heretofore stated, a large and rapid advance in prices is quite within the range of possibilities; but it should be more than probable, to authorize an investment for speculation at current rates.

The Exports of Domestic Cottons from this port to foreign ports for the week ending October 18th, 1864, have been as follows:—

	Value	Packages
British Honduras	$196	4
Total for the week	$196	4
Previously reported		1,118
Total since January 1st, 1864		1,12[illegible]
Same time in 1863		2,766
Same time in 1862		[illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE New York Markets.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1864.

There is a lull to-day in the business world, and very little comparative, has been done. There will probably be little increase of activity from this date until after the election. The list of speculators in the street is not large, but they exercise the more influence on prices from the fact that many large holders have retired to await the turn of events.

A few weeks ago there was great bitterness of political feeling in financial circles, and many were apprehensive of such an increase of excitement toward the day of election as would make it uncomfortable for people of opposite parties to do business together. From present appearances this is not likely to be realized. We feel justified in calling attention to the change for the better which has taken place within a few days. This is especially true in reference to those who favor the re-election for Chief Magistrate of the present incumbent. But a few days ago many of them would hardly admit the honesty or patriotism of the men who desired a change. Some went further, and heaped the most abusive epithets upon their opponents, denouncing even their motives as well as their political tendencies. Now, there is a change. Good men of both parties are found reasoning together with much less of angry excitement; and not a few of those who were violent partisans, have been heard to concede the honesty of at least a portion of their opponents. If the election can be conducted in this spirit all over the land, there will be much more hope for the nation, whichever party shall succeed. It should be thus with business men. However sincere or earnest in their own convictions, they should be reminded by their daily experience in reference to other subjects, that violence of speech never helped the right, and is most frequently found on the wrong side.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers professing to contradict "the falsehoods which have been circulated" in relation to the public debt. The statement which called for the "contradiction" has never appeared in our columns, but it certainly conveys a more correct idea of the current expenses of the government, than would be gathered from the new explanation. The official summary of the recognized debt of the U. S., Sept. 1st was $1,878,565,288 90. The official report Oct. 1st, gave $1,955,973,710 46, showing an increase in thirty days of $77,408,482 56. This is an increase of $2,580,282 75 per day including Sundays. It is said that the increase in October has been still larger, but it ought not to be, as the Treasury has had very large receipts. It must be understood that this does not represent the per diem expense, but only the increase of indebtedness after all of the vast receipts have been deducted from the expenses. Throughout the entire month last given this increase was upward of two and a half million dollars per day.

The government should take some steps to relieve the community of the large volume of defaced fractional currency which is now afloat. This currency is exchangeable at the Sub Treasury in sums of three dollars, for legal tender notes, and that office has taken some pains to oblige the public when this amount has been presented. But the Post-office is very disobliging in this respect. It is not probable that this has been brought to the attention of the Postmaster himself, but his subordinates at the windows decline everything which is defaced. This should not be done, as the Postmaster deposits with the Sub Treasurer, and all such defaced currency can then be canceled while he receives full credit for it. The writer of this offered a ten cent note of this issue, a day or two since, at the box window of the post office, and it was refused. The note was not more defaced than a large part of that which is in common circulation among the people. Of course the Post-office has no legal right to reject a note simply because it is defaced by ordinary wear, as this currency, although not a legal tender between individuals, is made by law receivable for public dues. All these worn issues should be withdrawn, and replaced by new and better notes. If the officials at the Post-office were instructed to receive from the public these battered notes, a large part of those in the worst condition would thus be withdrawn from circulation. If something is not done speedily, many of them will be so worn that they cannot be recognized, and they will be left on the hands of the poor, the weak, and the ignorant, who will have no remedy for their loss.

Our London correspondent sends us some interesting particulars in reference to the financial pressure in England. The cause of the trouble is not altogether, or even chiefly, to be found in the cotton speculations, disastrous as those have been. The capitalists of England have ventured to renew the old methods of diffusing their means, and with a repetition of the old experience. England is wealthy, but long lines of Spanish railroads, Egyptian irrigation on a lavish scale, and heavy loans for Italian regeneration, are too much at one time for the heaviest purse. The Bank of England has pursued a very judicious course from the outset of these troubles. Instead of compromising its position or wasting its strength in trying to sustain those houses or associations which were too weak to stand alone, it has husbanded its resources to preserve its own credit unimpaired for the good of the whole nation. This conservative policy of the Bank has done very much to prevent a panic; and as the English harvests are unusually fine, the hope is entertained that the worst of the pressure is over.

Money is in good demand at full rates of interest.

The price of gold continues to fluctuate as heretofore. We continue our daily quotations:

SALES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

Date.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Oct. 1	192	194	189	188
3	191½	192½	189	191
4	192½	192½	190½	190½
5	189¾	191	189½	191
6	192½	197	192½	198
7	198	206	198	199½
8	203¾	203½	196½	198¾
10	196¾	199	196	198¾
11	198¾	205	198¾	205
12	202¾	204¼	202	204¼
13	203¾	209¾	203½	209¾
14	208	217½	208	214¾
15	217½	220	213¼	216¾
17	220	222½	216¼	217¼
18	215	217¾	206¼	209¼
19	210¼	211¼	207½	209¼
20	211¼	211¼	207	208¾
21	208	209¾	207⅝	208¼
22	210¾	210¾	209¼	212¼
24	212¼	217¾	213¼	216¾
25	217¼	218¾	215	215¼
26	213¼	217¼	212½	215¼

Silver is selling at 4 to 8 cents below the current rate of gold.

Foreign Exchange has been more active at higher rates, but was dull again at the close. We quote:—Bills at 60 days on London (in gold), 108a108½ for commercial; 109½a109¾ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110½a111; Paris at 60 days (in currency), 5.25a5.18¾, do. at short sight, 5.15a5.12½; Antwerp, 5.26¼a5.20; Swiss, 5.20; Hamburg, 35½a36½; Amsterdam, 40a41; Frankfort, 40½a41; Bremen, 77½a79; Prussian thalers, 70½a71½.

The Stock market fluctuates, but has not responded to the extreme advance in gold.

We annex our usual comparison of the opening, highest and lowest prices at the regular Stock Board, of some of the most active bonds and stocks during the week, with the closing prices on this (Wednesday) evening. It will be understood that when the columns on the extreme left and right are blank, there was no sales at the Board on the opening and closing days.

	Oct. 20, 1864 Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Oct. 26. Closing.
U. S. 6's of '81, coup.	108¾	109	108	109
U. S. 5's of '65, coup.	120	..	..	..
U. S. 6's of '81 reg.	106½	108¾	108	108
U. S. 6's 5-20's coup.	107¾	107¾	107	107¾
Do. new iss.	..	100¾	99¾	100
U. S. 6's 5-20's reg.	..	100	100	100
U. S. 5's of '74, coup.	..	94¾	94¾	..
U. S. 5's 10-40 coup.	94¾	95	93¾	93¾
U. S. 1 year certificates	94¾	95	94¾	95
Treas. 7 3-10 3 yr bds.	108¾	108	108¾	108
Ohio State 6's '81	..	108¾	..	..
Do. '86	..	..	..	109
Missouri 6's	61	61	60	60¾
Do. iss to Han. and St. J.	..	..	..	60
Tennessee 6's of '90	..	95	..	95
Virginia 6's	..	60¾	..	..
Erie 2d Mort Bonds ex '79	117	..	..	..
Erie 3d Mort Bonds of '83	..	118	117	117
Erie 4th mortg. bds.	..	110	..	..
Harlem R. R. 1st Mort.	..	113	..	..
Illinois Central R.R. Bonds	114	116	114	116
New York Cen. 6's '87	..	..	..	109
Chic. & N.W. 1st mort.	..	94¾	95	94¾
Illinois Central R.R. Scrip	116	120	116¾	120
Erie R.R.	95¾	91¾	95¾	97
Do. preferred	..	104	103	103¾
Reading R.R.	119¾	126	119¾	126
Chic. & N. West.	39	45	38¾	41
Hudson R.R.	120¾	122¾	120	122¾
New York Central	116¾	120¾	116¾	119
Michigan Central	130	130¾	130	128
Michigan Southern	64	67¾	63¾	67¾
Do. Guar. Stock	139	..	..	..
Delaware and Hudson	167	170	167	..
Penn. Coal Co.	..	180	..	..
Canton	61¾	65	60	65¾
Cumberland Coal Pfd.	51	53¾	48	53
Pitts., Fort W & Chicago	94	100	96	100
Pacific Mail	300	340	300	330
Cleveland & Toledo R.R.	..	110	108¾	109¾
Cleveland C & Cin R.R.	..	..	..	134
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96	101	95	101
Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	88	95¾	88	93¾
Chicago, Bur & Quin.	128	128¾	121¾	128

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Payments.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.
Oct. 17	$120,863 46	$1,760,641.10	$3,067,146 49
" 18	157,661 50	1,486,284.94	2,489,860 80
" 19	195,613.97	4,231,863.77	6,629,879.67
" 20	191,440.01	5,165,272.56	7,556,209 91
" 21	165,817.13	1,435,170.20	1,876,708 25
" 22	151,688.49	1,278,562.95	4,072,100.45
Total	$985,009.56	$15,297,795.52	$35,441,405.47
Bal. in Sub-Treas'y morning of Oct. 17			24,873,905.63
			$60,315,311.10
Deduct payments during the week			15,297,795.52
Balance on Saturday evening			$35,017,515 58
Increase during the week			$10,143,609.95

Included in the receipts of customs for the week are $975,600 in gold.

The imports for the week have been light both in dry goods and general merchandise.

Foreign Imports at New York.

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKET,

INCLUDING

Breadstuffs, Fruits, Provisions, Poultry,

AND

FARM PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS

WEDNESDAY, Evening Oct. 26.

ASHES—Are firm, closing with sales of 30 bbls at $11 for pots and $12a$12,50 for pearls.

Sales for the week	bbls.	416
Receipts for the week	do.	190

		Pots.	Pearls.
Exports for the week	bbls	..	..
Do. from January 1st	do.	6,718	1,099
Do. same time last year	do.	5,469	1,115

Stock on hand in the Inspection warehouse of Messrs Lester, Palmer & Co.:—

		Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
First sorts	bbls.	237	186	423
Second sorts	do.	87	19	106
Third sort	do.	24	..	24
Condemned	do.	10	..	10
Total		360	204	563

BEESWAX—Is quiet, with small sales reported at 50c.

Exports for the week	lbs.	4,279
Do. from January 1st	do.	426,454
Do. same time last year	do.	740,129

BREADSTUFFS—The market for State and Western flour has been very much unsettled since our last, but prices at the close are somewhat higher than those previously reported.

We quote:—

Superfine State	$8,50a 9,15	Extra ro hoop Ohio	$10,80a10,50
Extra State	$9,30a 9,65	Do (trade)	$10,65a12,00
Super Western	$8,50a 9,20	Extra Genesee	$ .. a ..
Extra Western	$9,00a10,50	Extra St. Louis	$11,00a14,00

SOUTHERN FLOUR—Is rather higher. The closing sales include 1,300 bbls at $10,65a11,40 for superfine Baltimore, and $11,45a14,00 for extra do.

CANADIAN FLOUR—Is firmer, closing with sales of 450 bbls at $9,35a$9,60 for common, and $9,65a12 for the range of extra brands.

Sales for the week—Western		bbls.	68,300
Do. do.	Southern	do.	5,650
Do. do.	Canadian	do.	2,000
Receipts for the week		do.	141,181
Exports for the week		do.	19,856
Do. from January 1st		do.	1,715,272
Do. same time last year		do.	2,110,405

RYE FLOUR—Is in moderate request, with sales of 200 bbls at $8,75a$9.

Sales for the week	bbls.	200
Exports for the week	do.	20
Do. from January 1st	do.	2,667
Do. same time last year	do.	5,060

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate demand, with sales of 750 bbls at $1,25 for Jersey, $1,65 for Marsh's caloric and $7,10 for Brandywine.

Sales for the week	bbls.	1,300
Receipts for the week	do.	4,078
Exports for the week	do.	1,434
Do. from January 1st	do.	96,040
Do. same time last year	do.	142,758

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MARKET DAY, TUESDAY, October 25, 1864.

Total Receipts, of all kinds, for the Week.

At—	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Allertons	4,276	80	966	1,340	....
Browning's	616	30	601	7,680	....
McGraw & O'Brien's	291	67	313	5,109	....
Chamberlin's	46	66	308	7,449	....
Western Yards	..	..	...	...	12,621
Sold to butchers at Bergen	1,084	..	66	554	33
Sold to butch's direct	450	..	308	1,000	....
Total	6,767	112	2,313	23,950	12,754
Last week	7,088	140	1,905	24,707	11,723
Corr'g week last yr.	6,060	100	848	17,153	33,624
Average No. per week last year	5,167	130	673	9,947	21,100

Beeves from Different States.

New York	1,241	Kentucky	76
Ohio	563	Michigan	390
Indiana	152	Pennsylvania	40
Illinois	785	Missouri	95
Iowa	184	New Jersey	20
Canada	76	Kansas	..

Receipts of Beeves by the Different Routes.

Erie Railroad	1,166	New Jersey Central	..
Hudson River Railroad	601	Camden & Amboy RR	..
Harlem Railroad	1,421	Hudson River Boats	604
New Haven Railroad	..	On foot	194

BEEVES—The aggregate supply at all the yards this week is 321 head less than last week, and 1,707 greater than for the corresponding week last year.

The quality of the offerings is averagely about the same as last week, though a greater proportion comes from this State.

The market opened dull and heavy Monday, with a material decline in prices, which, before the close, reached a lower figure than has been known in this market for many months. The market on Tuesday, with only about 100 head of fresh arrivals, was even worse than on Monday, and sellers peddled out their lots and remnants of droves at just such rates as buyers were willing to pay.

The range of prices is wide, quotations for the poorest to the best ranging from 7 to 18c per lb, but the number sold at the higher rate would not reach more than 60 head.

The low prices induced butchers to buy more largely than they otherwise would have done, and consequently they will not require their usual number next week.

Quotations on Tuesday were as follows:—

Premium qualities per cwt	None.
Prime do do	16.50a 17.50